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The Literary Digest

for March 31, 1934

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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brilliance, brilliancy.—"M. L. P.," Pasadena, Calif.—These words are so closely synonymous that the dictionary records them as interchangeable. An exception to that interchangeability might be taken in the event that two colors were to be compared. In such instance, *brilliancy* is regarded as having degrees of quality. One would say, "The comparative *brilliancy* of two colors" rather than "The comparative *brilliance* of two colors."

climacteric years.—"T. J. S.," New York City.—According to ancient Greek physiologists, the *climacteric years* of a man's life were respectively his 7th, 21st, 49th, 63d, and 81st. These were regarded as the terminals of marked physical change, and were duly celebrated. The advent of the 21st year we still celebrate as the "coming of age" of a man—the end of the period of adolescence.

The mystic numbers were seven and nine. Altho the Spanish origin of the term *grand climacteric* is not known, it is probable that it arose from the multiplication of the two mystic numbers; and the age 63 is supposed to mark the beginning of the period of decline.

gozinta.—"I. M.," Modesto, Calif.—This term is simply a recent nonsense-spelling of the words *goes into.* Its origin may be traced to grammar-school arithmetic, where "seven *gozinta* forty-nine seven times." Children refer to the multiplication table as the "times" table; and by contradistinction, to division as "gozinta."

murder.—"M. J.," Ottawa, Ill.—*Murder* is malicious killing; that is, killing that is planned in advance. The law recognizes no distinction between *murder* and *assassination*, tho an assassin who kills as a result of fanaticism may be adjudged insane, and thus escape a death sentence. There are three degrees of *murder: first degree*, unlawful and malicious killing with deliberation and premeditation; *second degree*, unlawful and malicious killing without deliberation and premeditation; *third degree*, the killing of a human being without any intention to cause death by one engaged in the commission of a felony.

stir.—"D. G. S.," Dawson, New Mex.—The underworld word *stir*, meaning "prison or jail," is no recent introduction. It is recorded as early as 1851, and was probably in use long before that time. It is undoubtedly a contraction of the Gipsy term variously printed as *stiraben* or *steripen* or *stariben*, meaning "prison." The word *stir* is found in several slang dictionaries printed thirty or forty years ago, and is defined in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY as: "[Thieves Slang.] A prison."

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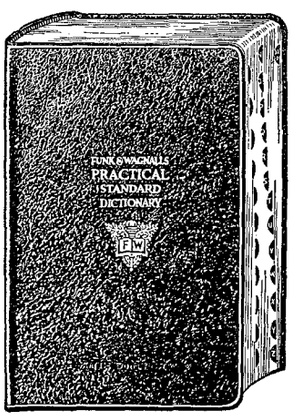

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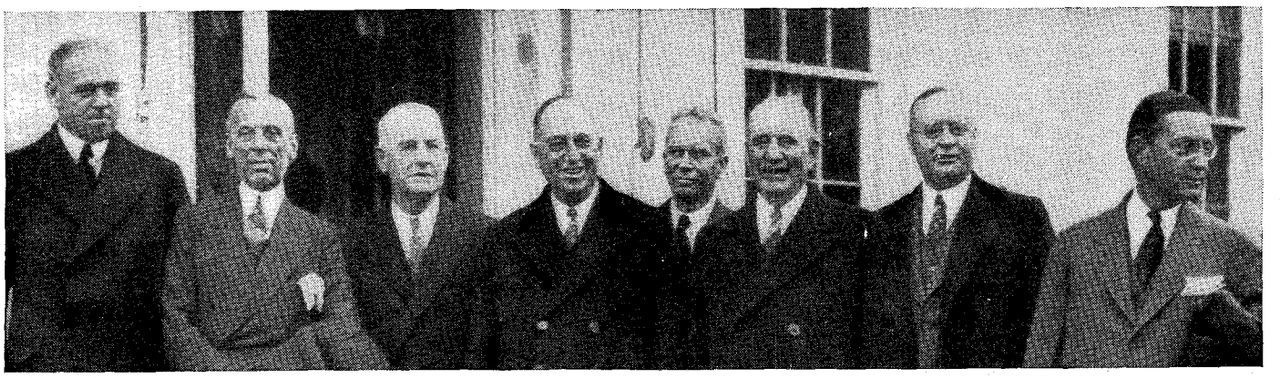
NEW YORK The Literary Digest March 31, 1934

The Critical Week in Washington

Dramatic Events Hastened Administration Action on a Multiplicity of Problems Which Menace Success of Recovery Aims



Wide World Photos

The automobile manufacturers at the White House for a conference with the President. From left to right they are: Donaldson Brown; Alfred P. Sloan; Alvan Macauley; Walter P. Chrysler; Nicholas Kelley; C. W. Nash; John Thomas Smith; Roy D. Chapin

ONLY those first portentous days of his Administration could compare with the crisis confronting President Roosevelt in Washington last week. Pleasant anticipations of the Florida fishing trip planned for the near future were pushed to the background as the President was forced by a succession of dramatic events to make decisions vital to the success of the New Deal and to continued national recovery.

From the very beginning of the NRA certain questions of labor policy have remained unanswered, Administration leaders hoping that they might settle themselves as industry recovered and as industrialists and labor leaders learned to cooperate.

But a show-down was compelled when a strike was called in the all-important automobile industry, and as the Government took long delayed action in the courts to force compliance in the Weirton steel case. To give the reader an idea of the multiplicity of important problems facing the man in the White House a full year after his inauguration, the more conspicuous items in a long list of developments involving the success of the New Deal will be listed.

1. Labor Complications

The A. F. of L. campaign to unionize automobile factories and refusal of automobile executives to recognize the A. F. of L. led to the calling of a strike, which was only deferred when the President asked both sides to confer with him. The story is told in greater detail on page 7.

The railroad executives' demand for increasing to 15 per cent. the present temporary 10 per cent. wage "deduction" led to a deadlock with representatives of railroad labor. Both sides, after White House intervention, accepted coordinator Joseph B. Eastman as arbitrator.

Minor labor difficulties included strikes in northern Ohio and Michigan, threats of strikes in the textile industry and the bituminous coal fields, a strike of longshoremen on the Pacific coast which was temporarily averted by Presidential intervention and the resumption with violence of the New York City taxicab strike.

The Weirton case having been turned over to the department of Justice after dragging along for months, the Government filed a suit in Federal Courts for an order restraining violations of the steel code. The Weirton Steel Company was charged with seven violations of the rights of labor including interference with collective bargaining and organization.

An election ordered by General Johnson in the plant of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia was practically ignored by workers of both factions involved in the dispute.

The Wagner bill before Congress, giving labor more definite rights in collective bargaining, limiting the functions of company unions and adding to powers of the Labor Board, was bringing bitter protests from industrialists, particularly from leaders in the steel industry. On the other hand, at Congressional hearings, President Green of the A. F. of L. and other labor leaders emphatically voiced their approval of it.

2. Other Recovery Developments

The President excluded from future government contracts all concerns unable to show certificates of compliance with NRA codes. The Consumer Industries Committee appointed by General Johnson reported that recovery was being delayed by certain "political obstacles" including the Wagner bill, the Connery thirty-hour bill and the Securities Act.

The Federal Trade Commission criticized the steel industry code, declaring that major units have been dominating the industry and that practises have been indulged in that had been previously outlawed as unfair by the commission. Senator Borah, after reading this report, declared the steel code was fostering monopoly, and called for the rewriting of those codes which he said were "at war with the true spirit of NRA." The American Iron and Steel Institute, however, denied the charges made by the Trade Commission.

The PWA announced that it would spend $1,382,000,000 during the year. Relief Administrator Hopkins said that his substitute for the CWA would employ 1,500,000 workers. The AAA offered a plan for reducing the production of milk. The House passed the Bankhead bill for compulsory cotton crop reduction.

3. Money and Finance

The House and Senate were still unable to agree on the Economy Bill. The Administration submitted to Congress a plan for credit banks to lend to industry, which is described on page 42.

Inflation forces in the House won a victory in the passage of the Dies Silver Purchase bill on the 74th anniversary of the birth of William Jennings Bryan. The bill, in essence, provided for exchanging Amer-

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ican farm products for foreign silver, at a price above the world market price for silver.

A revised bill for Stock Exchange regulation was submitted to the Congressional committees and was at once made the object of attack by investment interests and the stock exchanges of the country, led by President Whitney of the New York Stock Exchange, who suggested a number of specific changes.

Wide World

William Collins, national organizer for the American Federation of Labor

The President approved certain liberalizing changes in the Home Loan bill. The new tax bill continued on its progress in Congress, with effort being made to cut nuisance taxes and reduce taxes on earned income.

The prices of stocks dropped in the New York Exchange, as did the prices of Exchange seats. But March income tax totals, according to preliminary Treasury figures, indicated an increase from last year. Steel operations seemed to be unaffected by the labor disputes. The National Dry Goods Association reported that 80 per cent. of its membership gave the NRA credit for aiding recovery.

4. Air-Mail

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker testified at the Senate Committee hearing that the President was "misadvised" by "traitorous elements" in his official family. General William Mitchell attacked the "money gang" in the private aviation business.

The Army resumed flying the mails on a greatly curtailed schedule.

5. Foreign Affairs

Both Houses of Congress passed the bill giving the Philippines independence in from twelve to fourteen years conditional on favorable action in the islands and the formation of a constitution. Formal notes proclaiming friendship were exchanged between the United States and Japanese governments. The House of Representatives voted an inquiry into Nazi propaganda in this country.

Press Comment

All over the country it seemed to watchful editors that the New Deal was passing through a critical period. As *The Christian Science Monitor* asked: "is NIRA at the crossing-of-the-ice stage?" The Detroit automobile controversy focussed editorial attention. The most universal sentiment was that irrespective of the issues involved, the strike should somehow be avoided for the sake of national recovery. As a Pittsburgh paper put it: "the whole country demands economic peace." Detroit papers ran large type front page editorial appeals, not taking sides in the controversy, but using such compelling phrases as, "Don't Wreck America," "Don't Cut the Patient's Throat."

The arguments of both sides in this labor war are presented elsewhere, as is also an explanation of the fundamental issues of the company union vs. the American Federation of Labor. It is interesting to find that whereas papers like the New York *Herald Tribune*, New York *Sun*, Troy *Times*, and Chicago *Daily News* feel that the Government has been leaning toward the A. F. of L. during all these controversies, the New York *Evening Post* is one of those convinced that "labor has been given little, industry almost everything, by the NRA."

Representative of a number of conservative dailies which support the automobile industry in its contentions is the Chicago *Daily News* which says emphatically:

"The crisis is due solely and wholly to NRA. Under that ill-advised universal regimentation scheme, the Administration was not content to let industry govern itself. It stepped in and upset the always delicate balance between management and labor. It took management by one ear and labor by the other, and rubbed their noses together until they got mad. And when the employer-fostered company unions were seen greatly to outnumber the American Federation of Labor type of union, the code authorities mistakenly thought they could redress the balance by backing the A. F. of L.

"The fat was then in the fire."

On the other side, upholding President Green and Organizer William F. Collins of the A. F. of L., are those represented by the Philadelphia *Record*, which tells the motor magnates that "trade unions are no monsters," but are "necessary if industry itself is to survive," and that they "must recognize and deal with the A. F. of L. and grant the closed shop not because radicalism demands it, but because capitalism needs it."

Whatever compromise is reached in the Detroit controversy, such accommodations are only temporary, concludes Arthur Krock in the New York *Times*. "A real struggle over Section 7-a and the Wagner and Connery bills is bound to come," he says. If the Government enforces the section, "the anti-union employers will have to take their medicine." If it does not, "organized labor has been cheated and betrayed."

The Government has the whip hand, correspondents all admit. Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us that the President has besides the specific sanctions of the NIRA, the threat of the Wagner bill and the power that he is to receive over tariffs and therefore over international trade and exports of automobiles and other manufactured goods.

A feeling is rather widely expressed on the part of conservative newspapers that the closed shop might be a fit solution of the problem if the A. F. of L. were better organized and equipped to assume the responsibility of leading labor.

Experienced friends of labor could have told General Johnson, says Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that "before the A. F. of L. could hope to become the instrument of collective bargaining in large integrated industries where there is mass production, the structure, the traditions, the leadership of the A. F. of L. would have to be revolutionized." But, he continues, the Government can not reconstruct the A. F. of L., so it should not "rely upon the A. F. of L. and incite it to do things it is not organized and trained to do."

Unwelcome Intrusion

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

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The Clash in the Motor Industry

Issue and Personalities in Automobile War Which Brought the Roosevelt Administration Biggest Labor Problem It Has Yet Faced

THE biggest labor problem the Roosevelt Administration has faced—and the most serious threat to the recovery program—came to a climax last week when employers in the automobile industry clashed with the American Federation of Labor on the issue of organizing workers under the NRA.

With paralysis of the industry threatened at a time when it was hitting peak capacity, "leading the way back to prosperity," President Roosevelt stepped in to avert a strike that would throw 250,000 out of work.

It was still a deadlock even after Mr. Roosevelt had conferred with representatives of both sides. Labor, on the one hand, was demanding that the Government force the employers to abide by provisions of the National Recovery Act permitting employees to bargain collectively through organizations of their own choosing; also that men allegedly dismissed for union activities should be reinstated. The employers, on the other hand, insisted that their employees already had organized, with no company coercion whatever, and declared that the issue was an artificial one forced by the American Federation of Labor. Each side attributed to the other responsibility for the strike if it should come.

How It Started

Involving more than thirty companies in Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, Cleveland and St. Louis, the battle grew out of a dispute between the A. F. of L. and the General Motors Corporation and a group of accessories companies. Developments came fast after William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, served notice on the National Labor Board that his corporation would never recognize an A. F. of L. union as such.

That statement was repeated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce—representing all manufacturers except Henry Ford—when General Hugh S. Johnson opened conferences with employers in New York to avert the strike.

"There is only one fundamental issue," declared the Chamber in page newspaper advertisements, "namely, whether the automobile industry is to be run by the American Federation of Labor.

"The industry does not intend to recognize the American Federation of Labor as such, nor to enter into any contract with it on behalf of its employees.

"If a strike is called it will be because the American Federation of Labor seeks to impose itself on automobile employees regardless of the employees' expressed desire to be represented by spokesmen of their own choosing."

Asserting that the automobile manufacturers "have complied with the NRA in letter and spirit," the statement added that "they have collective bargaining in their plants, every employee has the right to be represented by a spokesman of his own choosing" and "no employee is forced to join any so-called 'company union.'"

On the other hand, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., declared that "the issue raised between the workers and their employees in the automobile industry is clear and can not be confused.

"The question is: Do the automobile manufacturers intend to observe the law? Will they permit automobile workers to enjoy the rights guaranteed them by the labor provisions of the automobile industrial code of fair practise? Shall the workers be permitted to organize their own union, bargain collectively, be represented by men of their own choosing, and do this free from intimidation or coercion of their employers? The industrial code of fair practise says they may do this.

"That is the only issue involved in the industrial conflict which has arisen between the automobile manufacturers and their employers.

"Recognition of the American Federation of Labor is not an issue. To introduce it in the paid advertisements or in press statements is downright misrepresentation."

Relation of the Automobile to Industry

More than 2,025,000 cars and trucks were produced in the United States and Canada last year, according to statistics issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce showing the importance of the automotive industry. This was a 41.4 per cent. increase over 1932.

"The automotive industry is the largest purchaser of gasoline, rubber, alloy steel and malleable iron, mohair, upholstery leather, lubricating oil, plate glass, nickel and lead. The number of carloads of automotive freight shipped over railroads in 1933 was 2,621,000."

Below are figures showing the automobile's relation to other business in the amount of materials this industry uses:

Rubber	80 per cent.
Plate glass	38 " "
Steel and iron	19 " "
Lumber, hardwood	14 " "
Copper	11 " "
Lead	10 " "
Aluminum	25 " "
Nickel	28 " "
Gasoline	85 " "

President Intervenes

With the issue thus drawn and the strike date set, President Roosevelt asked A. F. of L. leaders at Detroit to postpone action and invited representatives of both sides to Washington.

Conspicuous figures in the dispute included Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation; Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Company and president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and Walter P. Chrysler, president and chairman of the Chrysler Corporation. These men represented the code authority of the automobile industry.

Mr. Sloan is a tall, lean, aristocratic man, nervous in manner. Essentially a salesman, he is also a mechanic in his own right, for he got his start by inventing a machine to make billiard balls.

Mr. Macauley, handsome and well-groomed, joined the Packard Company in 1910 after six years with the National Cash Register Company and nine with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company. His hobby is skeet shooting.

Mr. Chrysler, five feet, eleven inches tall, "a self-made" man, has never given up the habit of working at all hours. He used to keep a cot in the Buick factory when he had charge of production there.

Another prominent figure in the fight is on the other side—William F. Collins, a former Yonkers, N. Y., street car employee, who was sent to Detroit as organizer for the A. F. of L. Raymond Clapper, writing in the Washington *Post* said of him: "He looks like a middle-aged Sunday school teacher and when told recently by a member of the Administration that he couldn't win an automobile strike at this time, replied quietly but firmly, 'That's my problem.'"

"Some months ago President Green of the federation sent him out on the Detroit automobile assignment. It is the biggest job he ever tackled. He is up against a group of motor executives who have throughout the history of the industry fended off all efforts of outside labor unions to organize.

"Labor in the past has fought stubborn old-timers like Gary in steel. This time it has challenged a group of modern-day fast-moving executives who are fighting by use of company union strategy rather than the old-time straightout anti-union doggedness. But never before has labor had both an Administration and a law which, in its own opinion, are behind it."

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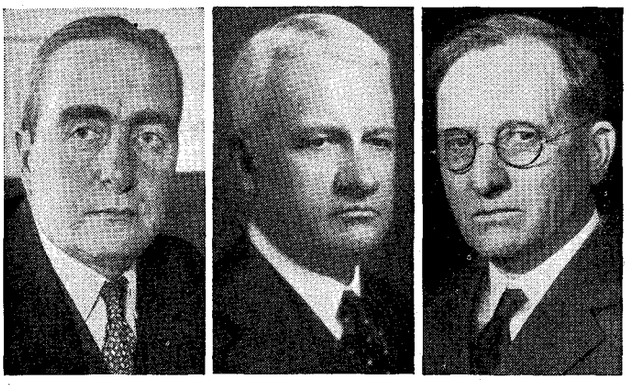
Expert Appraisals of the New Deal

THE New Deal seems to have come off rather well after a solid day of exposure to the expert examination of the economists, political leaders, and bankers who spoke at the recent New York meeting of the Academy of Political Science. The chief critic was Ogden L. Mills, who was milder than his wont in pointing out a few of the mistakes and fallacies he has discovered in the Government's fiscal policies. Owen D. Young combined a call for loyalty to the Government with a carefully phrased warning against overactivity in reform. A member of the Morgan firm put a definite seal of approval on the Government's gold policy, while the head of the Federal Reserve System and members of the brain trust enlarged upon the effectiveness of the Roosevelt policies.



Left to right, Ogden L. Mills, Russell C. Leffingwell and Prof. George F. Warren. They expressed their views of recovery efforts

Mr. Mills returned to his earlier criticism of economic nationalism. To bring recovery, he insisted, "extreme nationalism, aiming at complete local self sufficiency, should be curbed and those policies that are at present stifling international trade must be gradually relaxed." In the domestic field, he declared himself an advocate of "economic freedom as contrasted with the rigidity of a controlled and regimented economy." Apparently aiming at the Administration's various crop reduction campaigns, he coined this epigram: "We shall never solve the paradox of want in the midst of plenty simply by doing away with the plenty."

Eugene R. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, denied a statement by Mr. Mills that the Board is too large to be effective and said that whatever criticisms might be made, the New Deal had met the major test—"action has been had and the ship is coming into port."

No less an authority than President Roosevelt's monetary adviser, Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell, defended the Government's gold policies showing how the governmental policies had driven down commodity prices and how the fall in prices as expressed in gold appears to have been checked since the United States began to buy gold. Professor Warren asserted that it will be impossible for some time to come to fix a permanent price of gold. "A return to gold at any figure without provision for changing its price involves an amount of risk that the various countries do not appear ready to assume." This authority fears that there may be ten or twenty years more of monetary chaos "before the effects of the discontinuance of the use of gold by Europe and the attempts to return to it are overcome to such an extent that the old type of gold standard would function as well as it functioned before the war."

Professor Warren's colleague, Dr. Frank A. Pearson, argued that the present revival in business is due chiefly to the action of the United States Government in going off the gold standard and raising the price of gold.

Such declarations were naturally to be expected from men who had helped frame the Government's policy but it was interesting to find Russell C. Leffingwell, a partner of J. P. Morgan and Co., emphatically declaring that his firm approved President Roosevelt's action in going off gold. When "the horrible cycle of deflation" began "to revolve toward the abyss" then, said Mr. Leffingwell, "the only hope for humanity was to stop gold payments, to go off gold." And some of the inflationists in Congress must have been surprized when they read the words of a Morgan partner: "Cheap money opens the door to recovery."

One of those inflationists was, indeed, present. Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada predicted the coming of bimetallism: "We must use silver as well as gold as the basis for money in this country, and there is no question in my mind but that the plan will soon be consummated."

But a visiting British economist, Sir George Paish, declared that the gold policies of the United States and France had brought the world to ruin.

The other distinguished foreign economist present, Sir Arthur Salter, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford University, now returning home from the Far East, declared himself more concerned "about political events than economic events." But he declared that he did not fear a great war in the near future.

Good-Will Letters Between Japan and the United States

For the first time since the fall of 1931, when the Japanese advanced into Manchuria, there were signs of renewed cordiality between Japan and the United States in the official letters passed between the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Koki Hirota and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Japanese Minister declared that Japan had "no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other Power." In reply Secretary Hull said he received this statement with gratification and he was glad to state "categorically" that the United States on its part had "no desire to create any issues and no intention to initiate any conflict in its relations with other countries."

The Japanese Government started direct diplomatic conversations with the United States, in an effort to bring about a prompt friendly settlement of all Far Eastern questions pending between the two countries. Two coming great international events impelled the Japanese Foreign Office to seek such a settlement, it was said in official and unofficial circles at Washington. These are: "The forthcoming naval conference which is scheduled to be called in 1936, at which it is anticipated Japan will ask for a larger naval ratio than is allotted her under the Washington and London naval treaties.

"The possibility of war between Japan and Russia, which many authorities believe may break out within the next few months."

The Japanese Foreign Minister expressed the desire to confine conversations regarding Far Eastern matters to representatives of Japan and the United States and he made no suggestion of calling in other Powers. Mr. Hull, replying, expressed the "earnest hope that it may be possible for all of the countries which have interests in the Far East to participate in such conversations," but said he would always be glad to receive from Japan "any suggestions calculated to maintain and increase" friendly relations.

The most critical issue involving the United States and Japan, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, is that of Manchukuo. Japan has established this puppet State in what was once the Chinese province of Manchuria, and in so doing, this daily held, has disregarded not only the terms of the Kellogg Pact but also those of the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China. Under the doctrine laid down by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, it was recalled, this country has refused to recognize a government thus established in defiance of treaty obligations, and, it was recalled, the members of the League, the Covenant of which Japan also disregarded, have associated themselves with this policy of non-recognition.

In Japan the Tokyo *Asahi* regretted that American opinion on Manchukuo differed from that of Japan as shown by the enunciation of the Stimson non-recognition doctrine, still this was no reason for exposing American-Japanese relations to danger, a fact "clearly indicated by the changing Roosevelt policy toward Manchukuo."

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Topics of the Day

Smith's Retirement Loss to Journalism Former Governor Smith's retirement as editor of *The New Outlook* will be mourned as a loss to American journalism. The cause of it, however, will inspire endless speculation. Mr. Smith has given as his reason simply "the pressure of other business activities," but from other sources has come the explanation that he objected to an article, or articles, in contempt of the New Deal, on which Frank A. Tichenor, the owner of the magazine, had set his heart.

Mr. Smith himself has not always spared his editorial pen in criticism of the President's policies. Does his resignation imply a change of view or merely a limit beyond which he refuses to make game of them? Is he so certain as he seemed a while ago that the dollar is fashioned from "baloney"? An answer to this last question may lurk in his significant phrase, "the pressure of other business activities."

* * * *

An Art Rediscovery After 162 Years With all the interest in Washingtoniana both among institutions and private collectors it is strange that the portraits of Washington's stepchildren, Martha and John Parke Custis, should have remained in obscurity so long. That they existed was known from an entry dated May 30, 1772, in Washington's account book where it is recorded that he paid Charles Wilson Peale £13 each for the miniatures. Martha was 17 at the time and died the next year. John died in November, 1781, from illness contracted during service at the Siege of Yorktown.

Copies of the miniatures have been known but the originals were believed to be lost. Only within past weeks were they identified by Ruel P. Tolman, head of the Division of Graphic Arts of the Smithsonian Institution, at the instance of an individual not named. By their quality they were obviously the work of a master.

The world of art is constantly being enriched by the discovery of gems hidden away in the archives of old families until some lucky finder arrives. The present rediscovery after a lapse of 162 years will doubtless inspire a good deal of rummaging.

* * * *

Putting Poesy Into Perfumes Fragrant tidings from Paris reassure the world that the taste for luxury still survives. The perfume industry is searching for more of those shivery, ecstatic names for new extracts and bouquets, and one learns that there are now 40,000 registered brands of perfumes, largely derived from poems, popular films and musical masterpieces.

It seems that the rigors of unemployment among poets are much alleviated by the demand for inspired names worthy of the latest creations of both *couturiers* and *parfumeurs*, and soon no doubt the transatlantic miss will have fresh opportunities of learning that *d'Amour* is "pronounced Dahmoor" or something like that. The breezier moods of the local market, by the way, might respond favorably to a *Bouquet de Betty Boop*. It goes without saying that a generation in quest of luxury would welcome a snappy *Fromage de Mickey Mouse*.

* * * *

Women of Few Words Set a Rare Example Amazement and admiration descended upon the male members of Mayor LaGuardia's cabinet who attended a dinner in honor of the seventeen women office-holders in the Fusion administration. The whole seventeen made speeches inside of one hour, with time out for the chairwoman's introduction of each.

Furthermore each quit promptly at the chairwoman's gong, even tho a broken sentence were left hanging. This ability to "take it" and follow the rules made a vivid impression on the male guests, especially those without previous experience of what trained women can do when they buckle down to team work.

Some of the speakers managed to put across a lucid account of their official duties. Others confessed they couldn't do so before the gong, but made a cheerful attempt. The whole performance was in strongest possible contrast to the choral parliament of an afternoon auction bridge.

* * * *

Sad Slump in the Seeress Business The insolvency of a once-flourishing woman astrologer has been greeted with varied comment. Like some others of her calling who have come to grief, this hierophant of the ancient art of divination enjoyed the whispered reputation of being the trusted adviser of great captains of finance.

Astrology, palmistry, and other forms of soothsaying reached the peak of their modern revival during the Coolidge and early Hoover boom. They bloomed in the Delphic atmosphere which evoked such visions as two chickens in the pot, two cars in the garage and abolition of poverty.

Professional oracles and seeresses went in for mass-production of horoscopes and stock market prophecies. They organized large and expensive establishments, employed many assistant prophets and did a mail order business. Above all they went in for intensive publicity. But somehow the stars didn't tell them about the depression.

It was said of one such sibyl that a great international banker never made a move without a favorable report from her on the aspect of the heavens. But the poor lady is said to have died "broke."

Newspaper Ethics A Kentucky Issue A fine of $25 may seem a small matter measured in money, but as imposed on Vance Armentrout, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, it involves a principle at the foundation of newspaper ethics and an issue that may mean a trip to this country on the part of Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Ambassador Bingham is proprietor of *The Courier-Journal*.

Mr. Armentrout printed an anonymous article purporting to be written by a member of the Kentucky Legislature, entitled "Psalm of Politics," and containing disagreeable remarks about members of the legislature. A committee of the House of Representatives first sent Mr. Armentrout to jail because he would not reveal the name of the writer of the letter. He was speedily released on a habeas corpus writ, and later, when he persisted in upholding newspaper ethics, was found in contempt and fined $25 and costs. The indignant House, still unsatisfied, has petitioned the State Department to recall Mr. Bingham.

Naturally the case attracts the attention of newspaper editors, all of whom, again naturally, uphold Mr. Armentrout. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* simply says the Representatives have made the State ridiculous. What State legislature has not suffered under this soft impeachment?

* * * *

Favor a 49th State For Negroes Only A solution for the problems raised by congested black belts in northern cities and the poverty of Negro farmers on marginal farm lands in the South is offered by spokesmen for Chicago colored people. They would add an all Negro State to our present forty-eight, in which the colored race could work out its destiny "unhampered by artificial barriers." They propose "an actual, physical, geographic area for the establishment of a State like any other commonwealth in the United States."

The argument, according to the St. Joseph *News Press*, is that the Federal Government in clearing non-productive lands, can take distressed Negro farmers, and put them in large areas of contiguous marginal lands from two or more States and there create the new Negro State. Migration would be voluntary.

Constitutional obstacles at once occur. And even if these were surmounted how could non-Negroes be kept out? The idea recalls the African Colonization plans that were offered a century ago to solve the slavery problem. Perhaps the only way to segregate the colored population effectively would be to set up reservations where the Negroes would be wards of the nation, like the Indians. But this is hardly the vision of the Chicago race leaders.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Helen E. Hughes is the only woman in the billion-and-a-half-dollar motion-picture industry who sits on the board of directors of a great picture company. She has charge of personnel and statistics of the Universal Pictures Corporation and has been secretary and director of the organization for nine years. Despite her position in the industry, she has never been to Hollywood. Six times she packed her bags, and bought tickets, but had to make last minute changes in plans. She still hopes to make the trip.

Albert G. Ingalls once accidentally opened a library volume which told how to make a telescope. He became interested, made one himself, but discovered there was no literature on the subject. In 1925 he published a small handbook, "Amateur Telescope Making," which has since been through three editions, has expanded to 500 pages, and has been sold to more than 15,000 star gazing fans. He estimates that about 5,000 telescopes, no two alike, have been made through the sale of his book. In *The Scientific American*, of which he is an associate editor, he conducts a popular section for "back-yard" astronomers.

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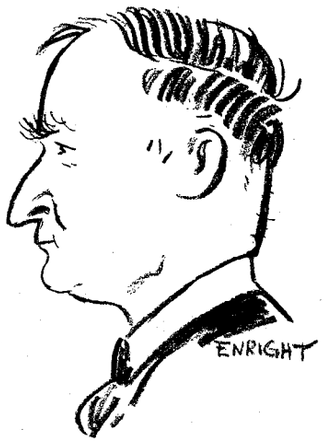
From thousands of fans, Mr. Ingalls receives letters and pictures of their 'scopes. Two amateurs who have made their own telescopes are women.

Nicholas Titulescu is the brilliant, witty and irrepressible Foreign Minister for King Carol of Roumania. He consented to serve again only on condition that the King make a number of important changes in the Government, particularly in the Foreign Office, War Office and the Police. He also insisted on the dismissal of King Carol's close friend and personal secretary, Dinu Dumitrescu, who was considered to have an undue influence on the King's counsels and to have been the backbone of the so-called court camarilla.

Wide World

Mr. Titulescu, who resigned after the assassination of Premier Duca, has been Roumania's "cabinet maker" for more than three years and his latest achievement caused him to be called "the actual controller of Roumania's Government."

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

W. J. "Pat" Enright—Born in Chicago, studied architecture Armour Institute Technology and Art Institute. Switched to illustration. First work, Chicago *Daily News*—Came to New York in 1908—Cartoonist New York *Globe* and did illustrations various magazines. "Once Upon a Time" strip, McClure Syndicate. Was political cartoonist on *Evening World* when it folded. Then to *World-Telegram* and then to New York *American*, which position now hold. Married, a daughter who writes and draws successfully. Interested in tennis, squash and fishing, but being left-handed do all badly.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Enright appears on page 43.*]

Emanuel List, a basso who made his first appearance at the Metropolitan this season, has a voice that ranges through three octaves. He sang for the last ten years at the Berlin Opera House, but is now back in this country which he visited first in 1915. At that time he was out of funds and thought himself fortunate to get a contract to sing on the Columbia Burlesque Circuit at $60 a week. Burlesque had not then sunk to its present level, and even then Mr. List thought he was signing for some form of opera bouffe. Besides singing he did a low comedy sketch as a prizefighter in which his mere cough felled his opponent. He sang at the Hippodrome in the days of Anna Pavlowa, went to Vienna in 1922 as chorus man in the Municipal opera, and rose to leading parts in Berlin.

Mme. Irene Curie-Joliot, a tall, grave young woman, with loose bushy hair, whose mother was the famous Mme. Curie, co-discoverer of radium, is continuing the work of her distinguished parent. In Paris, together with her husband, she recently achieved artificial radio-activity which has excited physicists in the belief that it brings them one step closer to solving the mystery of matter. The experiment may also result in providing a cheap substitute for radium for hospital purposes.

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Rear-Admiral Paul Oras, Naval Attaché at the Russian Embassy in Washington, a stockily-built man, with reddish hair, is thirty-seven years old and one of the youngest admirals in the Soviet Navy. He speaks seven languages, and in smooth English told ship news reporters at New York that Russia was steadily building up her Navy, and that while her intentions were entirely peaceful she was making ready to defend herself at any time on all her borders. His rank, he also said, was not really that of Rear-Admiral, because Soviet Russians do not use military or naval titles. The ranking is by numbers and naval officers rank from Nos. 1 to 13. His ranking, No. 11, corresponds to the Rear-Admiral and this title is used in foreign countries for convenience. In Russia he and most other officers are addressed as "Comrade Chief."

Keystone

What's the Name, Please?

Mt. Rubidoux—where Easter sunrise services began—Americanized to *roo'bi-doe.*

Woolever—editor, International Religious Press—reverse *ever wool: wool'ever.*

Bowie—rector, Grace Church, N. Y. City—rimes with *gluey*, not with *showy.*

Brougher—pastor, Tremont Temple, Boston—rimes with *tower*, not with *sower* nor *bluer.*

Ledvina—bishop of Corpus Christi, Texas—stress second syllable: *led-vin'a* (*vin*, not *vine.*)

Soares — minister, Neighborhood Church, Pasadena—not *sores*, but *soo-ahr'ez*, three syllables.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Asking a Square Deal for the New Deal, the President Keeps Close Watch on the Press, Foreign and Domestic—Why There Is Individual Irresponsibility in Congress

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, while alert to refute every suggestion of censorship, is nevertheless keeping close tabs on the press, foreign and domestic. While he makes no mention of the "regimented opinion" which Secretary Wallace holds indispensable to complete economic nationalism, Mr. Roosevelt believes that the press has the power to exert much influence on current trends and that such a power is far more important in times of revolutionary changes than normally.

World Opinion Important

One of Europe's leading newspapers has been made aware that President Roosevelt does not think it is giving its readers a good cross-section view of the American picture. An important foreign news agency has been told that the President considers its reports unfair to the New Deal and colored, at least subconsciously by the attitude of a foreign Government. Mr. Roosevelt makes no secret of his conviction that American correspondents abroad are giving their newspapers in this country a more comprehensive report of foreign developments than foreign correspondents in the United States are giving to the newspapers of the Old World.

Underlying Mr. Roosevelt's active interest, not to say efforts, to "broaden" European newspapers' coverage of America in these times is a recognition that world opinion has a definite bearing on the development of the New Deal. The President is by no means indifferent to the foreign viewpoint of his policies and the foreign viewpoint of the American reaction to these policies.

He feels that some of the larger newspapers in European capitals are putting too much emphasis on the Wall Street point of view and that in an Administration which has been rougher on the financial district than any since the first Roosevelt this is less representative of American opinion than at any other time.

Foreign Press Criticized

Mr. Roosevelt's ready and particularized criticism of the foreign press is taken to indicate that he is watching it as closely as he watches the American press. In the intimate Administration circle, the circumstance is cited to refute suggestions of designs to censor the press, this on the theory that, whatever control Mr. Roosevelt might exercise over the American press, he obviously would have none over the press abroad.

Those in a position to interpret the President's moves insist that the most he asks is a square deal for the New Deal. For all his multifarious activities, he has found time to familiarize himself with the attitude of every important American journal of opinion. While he sees ample room for improvement, according to his standards, he considers the American press vastly superior to the foreign press and is thankful for that.

As to that other rapidly-growing medium of opinion, the radio, the Administration has in effect a pretty definite control.

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The Result of Short Rations

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

Broadcasting companies operate under licenses for fixed periods. The Federal Radio Commission controls the licenses and the Administration controls the Radio Commission. While the broadcasting chiefs insist no one has tried to muzzle them on behalf of the Administration, they are nevertheless conscious of the desirability of not incurring the active displeasure of the powers that be. A reason can always be found for changing their wave length if not for failing to renew their license to broadcast.

Control of Radio

The broadcasting companies are at the mercy of the government in office. For months after the President's election, a high official of a prominent broadcasting company who had aggressively opposed Mr. Roosevelt for the office was busy trying to "get right" with him. It is considered a favorable commentary on the American spirit of courage and fair play, however, that temperate criticism of the party in power may still be heard over the main broadcasting chains. It is, in fact, the policy of the leading broadcasting company to permit any member of Congress to speak free over its system whenever he has something to say. In a Congress showing a higher degree of individual irresponsibility than any since Reconstruction Days, the broadcasting company likes to see a copy of such speeches in advance. While it is assumed that a defamatory or indecent speech would be ruled out or ordered modified, no member of Congress has risen to protest censorship of his remarks. Most of them are so delighted to get "on the air" that they would gladly submit to modifications.

The Situation in Congress

Speaking of individual irresponsibility in this Congress, this is a tendency which is expected to be improved by the fall election. The explanation of the present situation is that many seats are filled by local characters in normally Republican districts who for years had been getting themselves nominated on the Democratic ticket with little or no thought of being elected, but were swept into office on the terrific tide which swept out the "ins" everywhere in November, 1932. Now that a greater semblance of political balance has been developed in these districts, more responsible Democrats are willing to run. In the nominations, at least, many such will replace sitting Congressmen, and, if elected, are expected to prove better representatives. Whether this will result in a House more independent of the White House remains to be seen.

President Roosevelt's remarkable control over the House in the early days of his Administration arose from two factors. The first was the will of most members, even Republicans, to stand by the President in the emergency, then acute; the other was the fact that many new members were entering Congress without a sense of direction and were glad to follow their leaders in a show of party discipline.

Rainey and McDuffie

The President's control was all the more remarkable in view of the weakness of Speaker Rainey. The Speaker, a white-haired gentleman in his seventies, who represents "Lincoln's old district" in Illinois, is an easy-going person who is not much of a disciplinarian. In fact, were it not for Representative McDuffie, of Alabama, whom Mr. Rainey had defeated for the Speakership, the President's economy bill, second major move of his legislative program, would have foundered at the very outset of the New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt would have lost his chance to demonstrate ability to control expenditures and balance the budget and the new attack on the depression would have started with nowhere near the remarkable popular confidence which the President developed in those early days of his Administration. DIOGENES.

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At the Observation Post

Labor Difficulties in the Automobile Industry Deeper Than Independent Versus Company Unions—"Horizontal" and "Vertical" Organizing Is Involved

THE labor issue in the automobile industry has hinged on the question of independent union recognition. But in reality it goes deeper than this. It seems likely to become a test not only of the collective bargaining clause in the National Industrial Recovery Act—which forbids any coercion of employees in the choice of their representatives—but also of the whole structure of the labor union movement in this country. Is that structure to continue along craft lines as at present, or is it to be remolded into units representing industries instead of trades?

From the point of view of labor union policy and procedure, the difference is fundamental. The American Federation of Labor to-day consists of approximately 108 national and international unions. With a few notable exceptions they are organized by trades—machinists, metal workers, carpenters, electricians, painters, typographers, etc., etc. They are commonly called "horizontal" unions since their members, known as journeymen, work in all manner of industries, forming separate layers of organization in the same plants.

Each is an autonomous body whose negotiations with the employer are its own affair. Each may make its own terms regardless of the others. Tho all are members of the Federation they take their orders in a local dispute not from President Green or the Executive Council but from their own officers. They look to the Federation merely for guidance in matters of high policy pertaining to the labor group as a whole.

The Weakness

It is easy to see the weakness of this form of organization in dealing with the labor problems of modern industry. The development of automatic machinery and of the methods of mass production has progressively reduced the dependence of the employer on skilled labor. The craft unions have failed to organize the semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Where the skilled workers were concerned, they have too often quarrelled among themselves, presenting anything but a united front. In the building trades especially their jurisdictional disputes have cost both them and the public untold millions. As a means of collective bargaining, therefore, they have left an ever larger proportion of labor unimpressed. Great industries have grown up able to ignore their existence, not the least conspicuous example being the automobile industry.

The indicated cure for this impotence is a regrouping into industrial, or "vertical," unions which take in every worker, skilled or unskilled and regardless of his craft, attached to a given industry. There has always been a sturdy minority within the ranks of the American Federation in favor of this form of organization. In fact, some of the bodies affiliated with the Federation, notably the United Mine Workers of America, are industrial unions. The controversy is not a new one but it has gained enormous impetus with the new opportunity for growth and influence which union labor has seen in Section 7-a of the Recovery Act.

Acme

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, testifying before the Senate Labor Committee and predicting a possible strike of far-reaching consequences

Here, in the eyes of Mr. Green and his associates, is an official invitation to go ahead with the organization of all industry, including that large section of it which has hitherto defied their efforts. As every one knows, they have accepted it with alacrity. Of course, they have expected trouble from recalcitrant employers and they have been getting it. Many of these employers, to forestall the A. F. of L. and still to comply with the letter of Section 7-a, have seen to the formation of company unions within their plants. To their contention that these unions are true instruments of collective bargaining and preferred by their men, Mr. Green has replied with variations of the short and ugly word, not to mention more serious thunderings. The feud is on, but the point of these remarks is that for Mr. Green, at least, an even greater battle threatens.

Possible Result

The latter will come if and when he succeeds in substituting his own for these company unions, and it may result in the retirement of his administration or the disruption of the Federation.

In his efforts to organize the mass industries he has had to proceed with the formation of "federal" unions. Craft locals wouldn't do for the simple reason that too much of the labor involved could not be made to fit into craft categories, and outside of the already existing membership of the Federation the craft principle is discredited. But within that membership there is an understanding that these "federal" unions, which are industrial unions, are temporary expedients and that when they have served their initial purpose they will be subject to the kind of dismemberment which has overtaken the United Brewery Workers Union.

This union, it will be recalled, was formed on vertical lines to include all workers attached to the industry of brewing. But immediately the jealousy of the craft unions exerted itself. Under their pressure the Executive Council of the Federation decided last April that the drivers of beer trucks belonged in the teamsters union and engineers and firemen and oilers in their respective craft organizations. After a bitter debate so did the delegates to the annual convention in Washington last fall, by a vote of 13,872 to 5,859.

The Organization

The automobile workers, or so many of them as have answered Mr. Green's siren call, have been collected into the United Automobile Workers Union, consisting of a series of "federal" unions each co-extensive with a given plant. If Mr. Green's dreams come true their membership will eventually number in the hundred thousands. Included among them will be blocs of thousands to be fought for by the craft unions. It has been estimated that from twelve to twenty of the latter will claim jurisdiction in the field, and there can be no doubt that they will fight to a finish for what they consider their property rights in these new recruits.

A similar fight is already in progress over the division of the newly organized United Rubber Workers among twenty-six craft unions.

Will these big unions take such dismemberment with any better grace than have the brewery workers who still threaten to withdraw from the Federation? With this prospect before them will not a considerable body of workers in the mass industries prefer to remain in their company unions, which, however synthetic, do pay lip service to the industrial union principle? Will Mr. Green and his administration continue to side with their craft union support against the rebels within their organization whose ranks they are so busy multiplying? They may be sorry in the end that they ever laid eyes on Section 7-a of the voluptuous Nira.

W. M. H.

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Mussolini's Sixty-Year Look Forward

Temperateness Indicated by Tri-Nation Agreement Is Offset by Premier's Prophecy of Expansion to Give Italy "Primacy of the World" in the Twenty-First Century

WHEN Premier Mussolini linked Italy, Hungary and Austria in a diplomatic and commercial pact at Rome, he not only fixed the political focus of all Europe on that ancient capital, but also eased the minds of European statesmen who had been gravely concerned about the possibilities of Nazi Germany taking over Austria in the Anschluss or union.

Yet all the temperateness indicated by three protocols, binding Italy, Hungary and Austria to consult one another not only on all questions affecting their particular interests but on all international questions as well, was considered to have been transformed into a kind of political megalomania on March 18, the day following the signing of the tri-nation agreement. Mr. Mussolini then outlined in the Rome Opera House to the Quinquennial Assembly of the Fascist régime, one week before the five-year election, a sixty-year program of internal and external expansion that in the twenty-first century should give Italy "the primacy of the world." That century would be "a blackshirt era," he said in a speech that was cheered by 5,000 Fascist chiefs. In the audience were virtually all Italy's noted men, the Cabinet, provincial prefects and other officials.

Future to East and South

He conceded that Italy had no future in the west and north but maintained that her future lay to the east and the south, in Asia and Africa. The vast resources of Asia, he said, "must be valorized, and Africa must be brought within the civilized circle." He emphasized the point that he was not referring to conquest of territory but to natural expansion. When he said further that "we demand that nations which have already arrived in Africa do not block at every step Italian expansion," it was taken for granted that he was thinking particularly of France.

At home Il Duce explained the immediate objectives of his sixty-year plan were completion of swamp reclamation by 1940, new aqueducts and highways, plans to recreate Italian municipalities, complete rebuilding of 500,000 rural houses and repairs to 930,000 rural houses, a work of thirty years. Every rural person, he assured his listeners, would have a clean and healthy house, because only in that way could the rush to the cities be combated.

He disclaimed the intention of making a detailed examination of Italy's international relations but, as reported in the Stefani (Italian) News Agency, he did say that "our horizon shall be limited to those countries on our frontiers and to certain problems of a general order." Relations with Switzerland were of the most cordial nature, as he expressed it, and a treaty of amity with that country signed in 1924, which expires next September, he was disposed to renew for the same period of years. He asserted that as soon as the war was over, Italy began a policy of friendship with Austria to defend her integrity and her independence and he added that Italy would continue this line of conduct. With Jugoslavia, he declared, Italy's relations were "diplomatically correct but nothing more." Yet he held that the two nations should be friends as they are complementary to each other.

When he said of relations with France that they had improved generally but that "none of the large or small problems on the carpet during the last fifteen years between the two countries had approached a solution," he roused considerable resentment in French minds. In fact the whole "sixty-year forward" speech of Mr. Mussolini was considered by the French press as intended solely for internal consumption and that insufficient account was taken of the radio, telegraph and cable.

With reference to the tri-nation agreement of Rome, it was pointed out by a Rome correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* that the first agreement, a brief consultative pact, considered of the highest importance, altho not creating a new political bloc of formal alliance between the three contracting States, nevertheless is of such a character that it may be stated safely that henceforth Italy, Austria, and Hungary will follow an identical policy in the international field. The other two protocols were commercial.

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Il Duce in silence and in speech

Notes From Foreign Fields

Russia—A Commissariat of Internal Affairs has supplanted the OGPU—Soviet Secret Political Police—because the growing strength of the Soviet régime has convinced the authorities that some of the summary methods used formerly by the OGPU in dealing with various types of opposition are no longer needed. But the Commissariat will have the political police force at its disposal.

* * * *

Palestine—Fifteen of the eighteen Arabs tried for taking part in riots and illegal demonstrations in Jaffa last October were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor. Among the accused were prominent members of the Palestine Arab Executive and the president and vice-president of the Palestine Arab Youth Federation. It was predicted that the verdict would arouse great indignation among the Arabs in Palestine as well as throughout the Near East. The trial was conducted before a British magistrate.

Tokyo—Because of his recent conviction for attempting to spread Communism in Japan the heir of Viscount Mori was debarred by the Peerage Bureau from succeeding to the title of his father. Five other heirs to peerages have been ordered admonished. The universities were reported to be watched with ceaseless vigilance as students have frequently been detained at police stations two or three weeks, supposedly for examination but really, it was said, to discourage the propagation of "dangerous thoughts."

* * * *

Australia—The doorways in trains and street cars are too low for many Australians, according to Dr. Janet Craig, Medical Inspector for the Education Department of Hobart, Tasmania, who said that the excessive tallness of the people had long amazed her among adolescents at fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years of age. But in recent years it was the height of girls of twelve and thirteen she found surprizing.

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Closing in on an International Spy Ring

Revelations of Young American Couple to Secret Police in France Has Led to the Arrest of Many Other Suspects

After a seven hour grilling Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Switz, young Americans, who have been imprisoned in Paris since December last, revealed details of what the police called the greatest espionage ring in history, reaching across the Atlantic to the United States. Their revelations resulted in the arrest of seventeen other persons and many additional arrests were promised by the authorities. More than two hundred persons have been questioned since the first moves were made by the police on December 20, last. The French Secret Service asserted officially that police charged the ring operated in behalf of Germany and Soviet Russia against France, Great Britain and the United States. It was announced also that the French Secret Service had had the collaboration of the American and British Secret Services in their investigations.

Acme

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Switz

Prominent among those taken into custody was a French Army Reserve officer and war veteran, Lt.-Col. DuMoulin, also known as "Charras," head of a magazine called *Armee et Democratie (Army and Democracy)*. DuMoulin was alleged to have received about $330 a month for general espionage work and, in particular, for supplying stenographic reports of secret sessions of the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre (Higher School of War). DuMoulin's wife is German-born, a native of Munich. Also arrested were a man named Aubry, a Frenchman, and his wife. Aubry is an engineer who has been connected with the French Army Explosives Department, and according to a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, he received about the same pay per month as DuMoulin, in return for which Aubry supplied secret information about explosives used in the French Army or being developed by it.

The Switzes who through their confessions brought the international spy ring into the light declared that they had been hired in the United States to do spy work and had gone to Europe for that purpose. Switz was paid at the rate of $200 per month, and became executive head of the ring in France when its original head, one Merkowitz Reschezki, came under suspicion a year ago and was forced to flee the country. Switz, a former salesman, who is twenty-nine years of age, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, where his mother still lives. Mrs. Switz, who was Marjorie Tilley, is twenty-two and a former Vassar student. According to Moise Klotz, lawyer for the Switzes, they made their spy ring revelations because long reflection in prison had brought them to an understanding of the real significance of what they were doing.

Altho press dispatches hinted that the Switzes might be treated leniently by the French courts, because of their confessions, and the aid they rendered in bringing other accused persons to justice, Mr. Klotz asserted that they did not seek leniency through telling what they knew. The attorney added that "since Mrs. Switz told what she knows her moral state is better than at any time since her arrest."

The French examining magistrate, Ernest Benon, declared that documents were awaited from Finland which might reveal that the spy organization had been founded in 1920. More than twenty persons, including Arvid Jacobson, former Michigan school teacher, have been held for months at Helsingfors on espionage charges.

Filipino Independence Plan

A new chapter in American-Filipino relations opened under the McDuffie Bill by which the Filipinos have until October 1 this year to begin their twelve- to fourteen-year journey to complete independence from the United States. The bill was introduced by Representative John McDuffie, Democrat, of Alabama, and Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee. It was described as being in substance the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill which was passed over President Hoover's veto, but allowed to lapse by the Philippine Legislature. The McDuffie Bill was said also to be identical with an independence measure sponsored in the Senate by Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, and Chairman of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee.

The three major changes in the new legislation for Filipino independence, as reported in Washington press dispatches are: "Extension to October 1 of the period within which the Legislature of the Philippines can approve and provide for the first step—a constitutional convention to draft a new fundamental law for a commonwealth of the Philippines.

"Agreement by which the United States, when outright independence is obtained, will withdraw from all military reservations and stations within the islands.

"Agreement leaving the question of American naval bases and coaling stations within the territory subject to future discussion and adjustment between the United States and the independent Filipino Government. The United States reserves its right to the naval and fueling stations."

Trail of the Stavisky Scandal

The first evidence that Alexander Stavisky, chief figure in the swindling operations of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop, did not commit suicide, but was slain by secret police so he could not tell what he knew, was afforded to members of the parliamentary commission of investigation in moving-picture films showing blood streaming from Stavisky's nostrils and mouth and apparently from his chest. The films were taken immediately after his death in a villa near Chamonix where he was trapped by police. They were barred from public exhibition by the censor. When shown to the deputies of the investigating committee it was noticed that there were no powder burns apparent, which would have been caused by a close-range suicide shot. After viewing the films the committee demanded a new autopsy on the body of Stavisky.

When eight Stavisky scandal accomplices, on their way to jail in Paris from Bayonne, arrived in the French capital, hundreds of angry, shouting persons broke the police lines in an effort to capture the prisoners. Thousands of men and women assembled outside the railway station. The police tried to make a quick exit through an underground passage, according to Paris Associated Press dispatches, but the crowd swirled around the exit. Five police guards escorting the closed prison van rode into the mêlée to form a barrage against the mob. In a hand to hand battle the attackers were finally beaten back and the prisoners safely conducted to their cells.

Meanwhile Premier Gaston Doumergue issued a new official pledge that the Stavisky scandal would be cleaned up. Thus far it has resulted in the overthrow of two governments, rioting, suicide and murder. In an address to editors of provincial newspapers Mr. Doumergue asserted: "The first stage of my program is to give confidence to the country; with the crime punished, confidence will return by the force of events. All those criminally responsible will be punished as they deserve to be." Despite this assurance a Paris daily, *Paris-Soir*, which claims to have the largest circulation in France, undertook an independent investigation of the murder of Albert Prince, associate judge of the French High Court of Appeals, and an important witness in the Stavisky inquiry, who was found murdered a month ago beside a railroad track near Dijon in eastern France.

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The Group Hospitalization Idea Gains Favor

Nearly Two-Score Cities Now Provide Plans Whereby Persons of Moderate Means May Be Sure of Hospital Care at a Nominal Cost

STARTING as an experiment at Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, Texas, four years ago, hospital insurance plans widely known under the general head of "group payment for hospital care" are now sweeping the country. More than 100 hospitals are at present taking part in these plans, in about forty different cities and municipalities.

Thirty cities in twenty-one States have started group hospitalization in the last twelve months, according to the reckoning of the American Hospital Association. Several others will have similar plans as soon as local organizations can be completed or legal difficulties cleared out of the way.

Plans are now in process of organization in New York City, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland, St. Louis, Rochester, New York, and Fresno, California. In New York State the movement has been delayed because the State insurance law did not provide for organizations of this kind. The State Legislature has just passed a bill correcting this situation.

Ten Years Old

Families of English workingmen have been able to pay their hospital bills through such voluntary insurance plans for more than ten years. These groups in England now number about 4,500,000 subscribers, and are growing steadily.

In this country, on the other hand, the same ten-year period has seen more and more people who were unable to pay for hospital care. Many of them have sought care in free hospital wards and clinics. Others, too proud to accept free service, went without needed care, or were plunged into debt by unforeseen emergencies. At the same time the rapid development of medical science was bringing about an increase in hospital costs, widening even more the gap which persons of small income could not span.

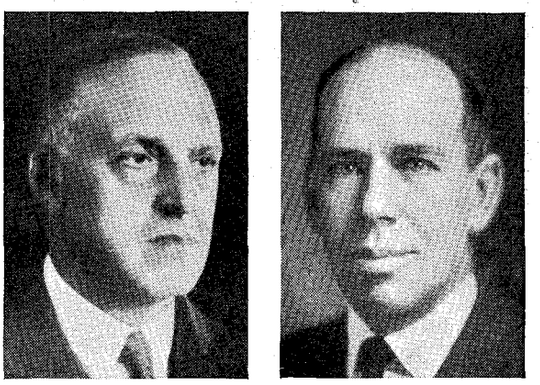
Whether or not the insurance plan will prove the solution of this problem in America must depend on the outcome of the present experiments. From the subscriber's point of view the group hospitalization plan is quite simple. A group of employees in a store, bank or factory are given the opportunity to subscribe. Each pays in from $5 to $12 a year, through monthly payroll deductions, the amount of the payment depending on the locality. This usually guarantees him a maximum of twenty-one days' care in a semi-private room in one of the hospitals participating in the plan, with no extra charge—or a small one—for laboratory service, medicines, X-ray service or diagnostic procedures. Since such service would probably cost from $100 to $300 if obtained without the insurance plan, the subscriber who needs hospital care during his year gains substantially.

Hospital care is needed on the average by only one person in ten or twelve each year. As in other forms of insurance, the misfortunes of the few are paid for by the subscriptions of the fortunate many. Nevertheless, the cost per individual is relatively little. Even if he should pay for eleven years and require hospitalization only in the twelfth year, the total cost probably would be considerably less than if he were not in the group plan.

To the hospitals, the advantage of the plan is that it provides a steady and assured income, and makes it possible for great numbers of persons who would otherwise require free treatment to pay for their care.

Hospital plans vary in detail from locality to locality. Most of them provide hospitalization only for the subscribing employee, tho some are experimenting with an extension of the idea that takes in the whole family. Again, with few exceptions, the plans at present provide only for hospital care, making no provision for the cost of the physician's services. This feature has been omitted because the members of the medical profession prefer to adjust their charges to the needs of the individual patient, and also, it is admitted, because of opposition from certain powerful medical groups, which appear to consider hospital insurance a step toward socialized medicine.

Medical men are by no means unanimous on this point, however. The principle of group payment for hospital care specifically has been endorsed by several State and local medical societies, including the State societies of New York and New Jersey and the Academies of Medicine of Cleveland and Washington, D. C. The State medical associations of California, Oregon, Washington and Michigan have gone even further, approving not only group hospitalization but also the insurance principle for general medical service.



Keystone

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, left, and Dr. N. W. Faxon, two students of the group hospitalization idea

Among hospital organizations the voluntary insurance plan has met with a rousing welcome. The American Hospital Association endorsed the scheme a year ago. Another supporter of the plan is the United Hospital Fund, which aids fifty-six hospitals in New York City in affording free treatment to patients unable to pay for it. Homer Wickenden, general director of the Fund, recently pointed out that group payment has many advantages, one of the greatest of which is that it "enables the subscriber to remove the uncertainty of the cost of hospital service and by setting aside annually a modest sum be assured that he need not be dependent on charity for it."

Another influential supporter of the plan in New York is Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals of New York City.

Recently Doctor Goldwater served as chairman of a committee appointed by the United Hospital Fund to study the problem, and out of the recommendations of this committee came the recent New York State legislation permitting group hospitalization.

The move to introduce the voluntary insurance plan in Rochester, New York, is being led by the president of the American Hospital Association himself, Dr. Nathaniel W. Faxon, of the Strong Memorial Hospital in that city.

Group hospitalization plans are now in operation in Newark, East Orange, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Paterson and Hackensack, New Jersey; Charleston, West Virginia; Binghamton, New York; Roanoke Rapids, Durham and Raleigh, North Carolina; Sandusky and Akron, Ohio; Rockford, Illinois; Memphis, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Kansas City, Missouri; Grinnell, Iowa; St. Paul, Minnesota; Little Rock and Fort Smith, Arkansas; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana; Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio and Houston, Texas; Pueblo, Colorado; Nampa, Idaho; Seattle, Tacoma, Yakima and Spokane, Washington; Portland, Salem and Eugene, Oregon; Sacramento, San Jose and Los Angeles, California.

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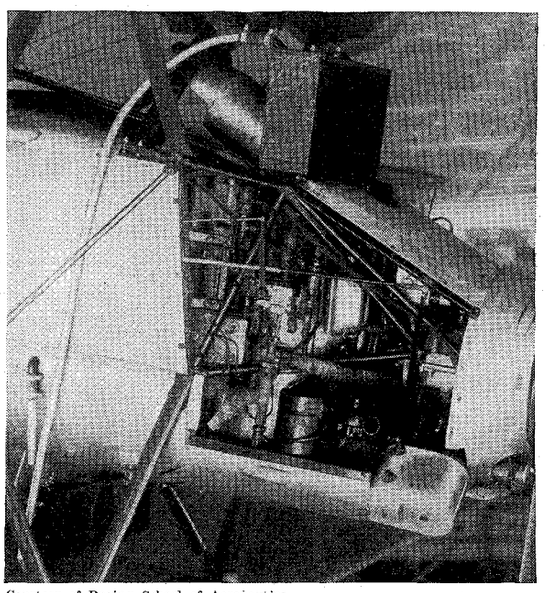
Will Steam-Driven Planes Fly the Stratosphere?

INTERNAL combustion engines, even when aided by superchargers and other complicated auxiliaries, have so far been unable to cope with the special difficulties of real high altitude flight. The main problem seems to be that of finding enough oxygen in the rarefied air of the stratosphere to support proper combustion. This can be done only by compressing the air in advance, a process which consumes a large part of the engine's power output and leaves too little over for driving the propeller.

A few engineers have recently begun to turn their eyes toward an older source of power to meet these problems—the steam engine. Theoretically, a properly designed steam plant would really begin to come into its own where the internal combustion engine has lost most of its effectiveness—at altitudes in excess of 20,000 feet. Recent calculations have shown that a highly developed steam plant would allow a plane having a cruising speed of say seventy-five miles an hour at sea level to reach a cruising speed of 167 miles an hour at 20,000 feet. Such an air-plane could climb rapidly up to about 35,000 feet, would be able to operate regularly at 40,000 feet, or nearly eight miles, and would have a maximum altitude or ceiling of 43,000 to 44,000 feet.

Whether these calculated speeds and altitudes can be achieved in practise remains to be seen, but they are sufficiently attractive to stimulate experiment. A few months ago two brothers, George and William Bessler, made the first successful flights in a steam-driven air-plane at Oakland, California, after a long series of laboratory studies made with the cooperation of the Boeing School of Aeronautics. The flights were short but impressive; all the more so in view of the fact that the steam plant installed by the brothers was of the most makeshift kind, promarily assembled for the purpose of actually achieving flight by steam power and not to demonstrate any special efficiency of the system.



Courtesy of Boeing School of Aeronautics

The first steam plant ever to drive an air-plane.

The two-cylinder engine, according to A. F. Bonnalie, of the Boeing School, was originally intended to drive auxiliaries in a rail motorcar. The boiler, or "steam generator," was especially built for the air-plane experiment, but the fuel pump, quite disproportionate to the rest of the plant, had originally been designed for use in a steam automobile. The condensers, in which the exhaust steam was cooled to liquid and returned to the water tank, were also makeshifts. Two in number, one was the radiator of the gasoline engine that had originally been installed in the experimental plane, and the other was a section cut from the condenser of a steam automobile.

That such a set of unrelated contrivances could be put into a single plant and made to operate speaks highly for the ingenuity of the experimenters. It also shows, in the opinion of Mr. Bonnalie, that only relatively unimportant mechanical difficulties need to be overcome to make high altitude steam flying practical.

A Prize for Lemaître

Since 1931, when it was first made public, the famous "exploding universe" theory propounded by Abbé Georges Lemaître has been discussed, debated and widely acclaimed by scientists. To a man of Abbé Lemaître's profound interest in science, this was honor enough, but financial reward has now come to him as well. A few days ago the scientist, a professor at the University of Louvain, Belgium, was awarded the Francqui Prize of 500,000 Belgian francs (about $23,300) given each year to a Belgian who has brought honor to his country through scientific achievement.

Abbé Lemaître's theory of the universe is breath-taking in its magnitude and grandeur, and terrifying in its implications. He believes that at one time, about 5,000,000,000 years ago, the universe, with its billions of stars, giant galaxies and super-galaxies, was tightly packed together in one original globule—a super-atom which contained all the matter in the cosmos. Dr. Harlow Shapley, upon whose studies of the heavens the theory in some measure rests, recently referred to this original universe-atom as the "Lemaître Egg."

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Abbé Georges Lemaître

For some reason the super-atom was unstable, and exploded with great violence, filling the immensity of space with its débris. The force of the original catastrophe 5,000,000,000 years ago still keeps the fragments, which we know as suns, stars, galaxies and super-galaxies, flying ever further outward from the center, and hence away from each other. The Lemaître universe is thus not merely expanding—it is violently exploding, and the farthest galaxies are rushing away at unimaginable speeds of thousands of miles a second.

The theory supplements the cosmic hypothesis of Einstein and De Sitter, and rests upon astronomical observations.

Science Snap-shots

Lightning travels at speeds ranging from 14,900 to 68,400 miles a second, the average velocity being 28,500 miles a second or 15 per cent of the speed of light, it was recently learned by a committee of engineers in South Africa and reported here by *Science Service*.

* * *

Columbium, a little-known metal which was once a laboratory curiosity, is now making a place for itself in industry as an important addition to stainless steel that is intended to be subjected to corrosive substances and extreme heat.

* * *

Engineers recently completed the difficult job of building a new steel pier at Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, where the tide ranges as high as twenty-eight feet and comes in with such a rush that its arrival is a tourist attraction. A steel-core cofferdam erected to hold back the water was wrecked twice.

Near-sighted children may become what psychologists call "introverted" or unsocial; far-sighted children may develop into the opposite or "extrovert" type, according to a theory recently explained by Dr. Arthur P. Wilkinson of Detroit, in *The Sight-Saving Review*.

* * *

Two tons of quinine, about 28,000,000 single doses, are included in supplies for a malaria control program now going on in Puerto Rico aided by the United States Government. More than 50,000 malaria victims are being treated.

* * *

The earliest musical instrument known was found early this year in Czechoslovakia by Prof. Karel Absolon of Brno University. According to a *Science Service* report, the instrument was made from a lion's tooth and when blown produces the notes D and G. Tho 30,000 years old it can still be played.

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"Mount Rubidoux" in a Silver Sunrise Service

Thousands Will Gather This Year on Little Mountain Top in California Where Twenty-Five Years Ago a Hundred Pilgrims Inaugurated the Easter Dawn Service

By Dora Mae Jones

JUST twenty-five years ago a hundred pilgrims ascended to the rock-rimmed Mount Rubidoux and at the break of dawn on Easter Morn held the first simple but soul-inspiring Sunrise Service.

The idea of this Easter service has developed and spread to all corners of the earth, until now upwards of twenty thousand worshipers assemble on this little mountain top, while hundreds of thousands of others gather at various shrines of beauty throughout the world to receive inspiration and courage from the age-old story of the Resurrection.

It seems particularly fitting on this silver anniversary to review the history of the little mountain that has become the Olivet of America.

It was from this vantage, so tradition tells us, that the Indians, even before the settling of the United States, held a religious ceremony to pledge the neighboring tribes to live peacefully in the valley under the religious leadership of the "Jurupa Indians" of Mount Rubidoux, whose name meant "Peace." This service was held at sunrise, around a sacred sacrificial rock, and was in honor of the sun.

The first white man to see Mount Rubidoux was Juan Bautista de Anza when he opened the road between Sonora and the coast in 1774. He camped beside the river and on a tree carved his name and a cross.

Origin of Name

The name of the mountain comes from that of Louis Rubidoux who from 1840 to 1869 owned the Jurupa Rancho, on which is now located the little city of Riverside, California.

In 1906, the Huntington Park Association built a road to the summit and developed the mountain as a park for the benefit of the city. Among those present at the flag raising ceremony to celebrate the opening of the road was Jacob Riis, noted writer and national welfare worker, who came to eulogize the Mission Padres, who brought the Cross, and General Fremont, who brought the flag to California.

Shortly after the completion of the road, the huge, rough-hewn "Serra Cross" was erected on top of the rugged mountain. This cross was dedicated to Fray Junipero Serra, founder of the old Franciscan Missions in California, who arrived at San Diego on July 1, 1769, which day has since been acclaimed the birthday of California. For sixteen years this devoted priest labored, while enduring all manner of hardships and suffering, in establishing his missions and converting the Indians to Christianity.

Two years later, when Jacob Riis had again come to Mission Inn, he spoke of his affection for Mount Rubidoux and in a conference with Frank Miller said, "I see in the days to come an annual pilgrimage—call it what you will—winding its way up the steeps of Mount Rubidoux, climbing ever higher toward the cross that crowns the summit where the old bell peals out its message of peace on earth and good-will to men and gathering there to sing the old songs that go straight to the hearts of men and women."

This prophecy was soon to be fulfilled for, on the following Sunday, Mr. Miller, master of the Mission Inn, invited a hundred friends to gather on the mountain side for the first simple but soul-inspiring service. It was the birth of the beautiful ritual of the annual Easter observance.

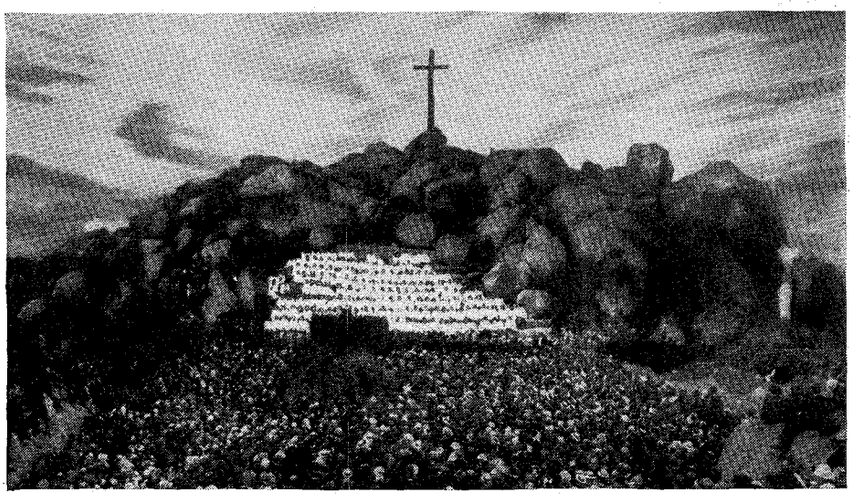
One of the features of the Mount Rubidoux service is the reading of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's poem, "God of the Open Air," which seems particularly appropriate to this remembrance of the Resurrection. A verse inserted by Dr. Van Dyke for the occasion runs:

"And so, on Easter morn, His victory won,
Breaking the mortal bars that sealed the tomb,
In a fair garden filled with flowers abloom
The risen Jesus met the rising sun."

All night long searchlights gild the "Serra Cross" and chimes are rung from midnight until dawn, guiding the pilgrims to the rock-rimmed sanctuary, until, in the half light of the moon and stars, outlines begin to emerge and finally sunlight filters across the mountain ranges, gilding the white peaks and mighty mountains.

As the light suffuses the cross the clear notes of a trumpet ring out, announcing that "Christ, The Lord, is Risen To-day," and once again the greatest drama that ever came out of the East is reenacted in song, story and sermon.

Here there is no recognition of denomination or creed, as exemplified by the first service when the "Serra Cross" was erected by Protestants in commemoration of a Catholic priest. Persons of every sect gather to participate, and practically every civilized country is represented.



An Easter Service on Mount Rubidoux in California

"Talking Book" for the Blind

Three-fourths of the blind people of this country, or 80,000, cannot read by touch, either because they became blind too late in life or for other reason are unable to use the Braille system. Invention has come to their aid. A "talking book," which is a combination phonograph and radio set, has been perfected. The blind will read by ear.

The records are twelve inches in diameter and may be "played" for eighteen minutes on each side. Controls are provided to regulate speed, and head-phones will enable the reader to hear without disturbing others. Robert Irwin, executive director of the American Foundation for the Blind, describes the instrument as the greatest invention for the blind since the introduction of Braille a hundred years ago.

The Library of Congress is establishing "talking book" records in connection with the twenty-four Braille libraries. The Foundation for the Blind, through whose efforts the instrument was developed, is endeavoring to raise a fund to place the boon within reach of this particular group for whom it is always dark.

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A New Pronouncement Against War

NATIONALISM—extreme nationalism—there is the danger. It is becoming a form of religious idolatry, and therefore to be anathematized, as the Social Service Commission of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has done in the most daring pronouncement of the day. The flag is the symbol of this "nationalistic idolatry," say the Philadelphians, the Constitution its holy writ, and Washington and Lincoln are its saints.

Since the war the Methodist Church, in common with several others of the larger denominations, has become strongly pacifist, but none before had gone so far as to attack the liturgy of the flag. The Philadelphia report was not accepted unanimously. Several voices were raised in protest and in favor of preparedness, lest American youth go unprepared to the slaughter, which, according to information announced by Dr. Harry Earl Woolever, editor of the National Methodist press and Methodist reporter of events in the capital, is to begin by Christmas. If that be the case and Methodists generally uphold the anti-war declarations of their Church, comparatively few of the faith will be found in the trenches either before or after the season supposed to be devoted to peace on earth and good-will toward men.

A Wave of Pacifism

The wave of pacifism that has swept the churches in the last few years is quite in contrast with the "holy war" declaration in which they joined in the spring and summer of 1917. Then to kill the enemy and to die for one's country was the highest good. One could expect a billet in heaven with his wooden cross, or, failing that eternal bivouac, the undying gratitude and financial support of the cheer leaders and munition makers, days without end. It was in that time of bright deed, Liberty bonds and careless promise that the seed of the bonus was planted. The seed fell on fertile ground and throve, but much of the water of promise has evaporated in the hot light that beats on a budget, and churches and churchmen have sickened at the thought of asking God to bless their arms the while He brought disaster and confusion into the ranks of the enemy, invoking the same aid.

It does seem incongruous for Catholics to slay Catholics in the shadow of a wayside cross, for Protestants to bayonet Protestants, for Jews to gas Jews—all for the glory of God. It does seem inconsistent with the Gospel for men to swing up women who had carried babies in their wombs and borne them at their breasts, to stand batches of civilians against a stone wall, to starve helpless children in the name of the God they were all supposed to worship. "Gott mit uns" was but the German rendering of a common cry. Now the race is on again. The disarmament conference seems, to all intents and purposes, postponed until after the next Versailles—*sine die*. More ships are in the making, but there is a general shortage of children to man them in the great day coming, of children who will be old enough to be stood against a wall, swung on a gibbet or bayoneted in the trenches in the name of God and the munition makers. The birth-controllers have forgotten the needs of Mars.

But to return to the Methodists of the City of Brotherly Love. "Nationalism," said

Underwood & Underwood news photos

Dr. Harry Earl Woolever

the report, as it is quoted by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "has become intensified and in many instances has become the religion of the nation. It erects its own god. Its chief symbol of faith and central object of worship is the flag with its curious liturgical forms and attitudes, to which the child is taught the strictest allegiance. The national anthem is listened to with awe in a standing posture and with uncovered head.

"Our national festivals—Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Armistice Day—vie with the distinctly religious holidays of Christmas and Easter. Nationalism has its holy scriptures—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address, the Monroe Doctrine and Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg, which on the whole are better known to the average boy and girl than the classical portions of the English Bible.

"Public schools are held to strict accountability for any lapse from the official theology of nationalism, and wo betide the tactless text-book writer who dares throw the light of honest inquiry upon any glorified legend or myth in the history of our early national life.

"Then there are the bombastic orations on national anniversaries with pilgrimages to the tombs of departed political and military heroes. The national flag is displayed in our churches and is a close competitor with the flag of the Cross. All of which worship culminates eventually in immoral jingoistic dogma first enunciated by Decatur: 'My country, right or wrong.'"

A man who had served with the Y.M.C.A. overseas in the World War rose to his feet. Said the Rev. James J. Bingham: "It is neither a fair nor a true inference that the Christian Church as a whole is opposed to nationalism. Altho there is talk of war everywhere to-day, this report says nothing about preparedness. But if war comes, you're going to ask for defense and then untrained youths will once more be thrust into the battle line." Which is about what a Frenchman, a German, an Englishman, an Italian, a Russian and a Japanese would say in laying the ground for the next bloody assize, which nobody wants and for which all are preparing.

The Philadelphia action is significant because it seems to be part of a general trend, at least in the Protestant churches. Three years ago (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 16, 1931), 10,000 clergymen, replying to a questionnaire, said they would not sanction any war and would refuse to fight. Of 1,101 theological students who replied to the same questionnaire, 870, or 79 per cent., said the churches should refuse to sanction or support any future war, and 72 per cent. said they would not sanction any future war or participate as an armed combatant.

Two years ago (THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 13, 1932), the Ohio Pastors' Convention, representing most of the Protestant denominations of the Buckeye State, made a similar declaration. "We are convinced," they said, "that war is un-Christian, futile and suicidal, and we renounce completely the whole war system." Last year (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 27) a student group representing seven San Francisco Bay universities and colleges, adopted a resolution pledging refusal "to be conscripted into any war service whatsoever." They did defeat a resolution suggesting the sinking of "Old Ironsides," then swinging at anchor in San Francisco harbor.

Sentiment in Colleges

Pacifist sentiment in the colleges (THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 9, 1933, and February 17, 1934) seems to be increasing. Students' opposition to compulsory military training in colleges is supported by the Northern Baptist Convention, the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches, the International Convention of Disciples of Christ, the General Conference of Friends, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and the Federal Council of Churches.

The years roll back. Watches tick slowly—zero hour. Over the top, across the pock-marked ground and through the wire! One, two, three—"napoo!" Where's the padre? A. R. W. M.

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Can There Be Machine Art?

The New York Exhibit of Modern Art Is Challenged With the Observation That "Art Is an Excess Over Use—In the Perfect Machine There Can Be No Excess"

THE Museum of Modern Art in New York, is reported to have bought the contraption called "Mobile" by Alexander Calder, mentioned in the March 17 DIGEST as among the sculpture exhibits at the Municipal Art Exhibition at the Rockefeller Center. It is an arrangement of metal disks suspended from a rod and designed to move in a current of air. It is companion to another "Mobile," showing suspended disks and weights within a circular wire exhibiting an exquisite balance and charming mobility of action. But one asked if here was sculpture.

That one of these caught the fancy of the Museum's director helps to explain the choice of the exhibition of "machine art" now going on there.

The objects shown represent a collection of bottles, glass jars, flasks of graduated sizes, wooden salad and berry bowls, flat white porcelain plates, cream jars, knives, spoons, ladles and other domestic utensils; industrial utensils such as self-alining ball-bearing, and an outboard propeller; office equipment comprising a lavatory panel, stream-line metal sink, a dictaphone, cash register, a door knob and lock. There are scientific instruments, chairs and tables.

This large agglomeration is so well arranged as to suggest artistic feeling and the pieces are executed in the most modern spirit of utility, without encumbering or foolish ornament, designed with the last economy of means to accomplish the ends they are to serve.

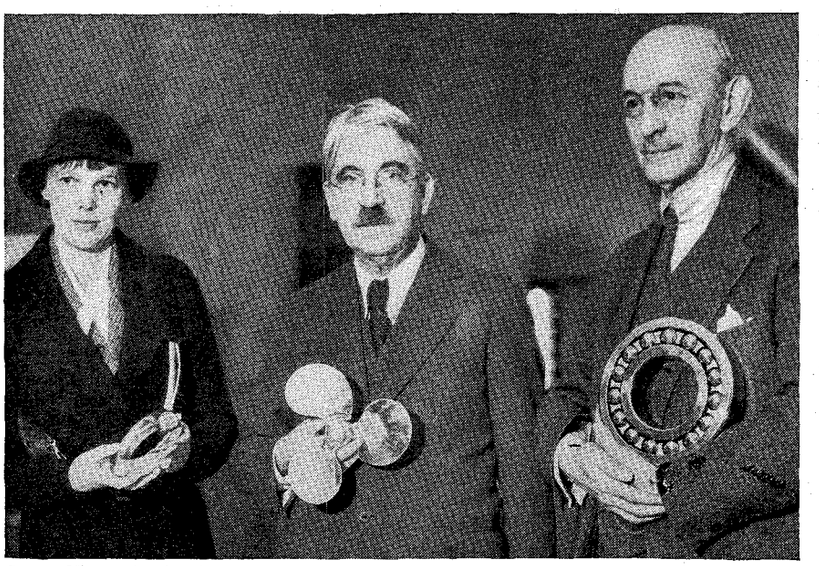
But why brought together in an art museum? as some of the critics ask, who refuse to be beguiled by the name of Plato, whose pronouncement is the Museum's text from which it preaches:

"By beauty of shapes I do not mean, as most people would suppose, the beauty of living figures or of pictures, but to make my point clear, I mean straight lines and circles and shapes, plain or solid, made from them by lathe, ruler and square. These are not, like other things, beautiful relatively, but always and absolutely."

Then as if to point a moral justification the catalog quotes from L. P. Jack's "Responsibility and Culture": "Industrial civilization must either find a means of ending the divorce between its industry and its 'culture' or perish."

The challenge was taken up by Royal Cortissoz, art critic of the New York *Herald Tribune,* who declared that "the passage quoted does not give a sanction to the exhibition at all." A work of art "presupposes the intervention of the artist in a very personal sense," so art and the machine can have no congress with each other. Our pleasure in art "springs not merely from the artist's handling of forms but from his emotion, his imagination, his whole character."

Plato himself, Mr. Cortissoz pointed out, would have been just the man to point the distinction between art and the machine, only he never got around to it, and "it is reasonable to assume that he never foresaw the necessity of exposing the difference between a spiral spring and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel."



Courtesy Museum of Modern Art

Judges of Most Beautiful Products in Machine Art

(Left to right) Amelia Earhart, holding large spring; Prof. John Dewey, with outboard propeller; and Charles R. Richards, with ball-bearing

Mr. Cortissoz bolstered his argument by quoting Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and famous translator of Plato, who wrote: "Plato knows nothing of schools nor of the history of art. . . . Art, according to the conception of Plato, is not a collection of canons of criticism, but rather a subtle influence which pervades all things animate, as well as inanimate. He judges art by one test, 'simplicity,' but under this he includes moderation, purity and harmony of proportion." Architecture and sculpture, music and poetry he placed under censorship in "The Republic." The "illusions" of painting and the "false proportions" of sculpture he regarded as a sort of magic. "He has observed that excessive devotion to art is apt to produce effeminacy of character."

Perhaps some parts of the above paragraph might seem to support the Museum's choice of material for exhibition, but Mr. Cortissoz's final shot was that "for once, the Museum in its intense desire to be modern has overplayed its hand."

Likewise Henry McBride (New York *Sun*) threw up his hands in dismay:

"If you should happen to be a plumber—gracious heavens! how this show will set you up!

"There can be no infinitesimal trace of art in an object made by machinery. That is not what art is. A suspicion of art may attach to the construction of the machine but not to the product itself. It must be called by some other name than art. And the machine would certainly not be hampered by such a clog as art if the complete communists could have their way. Art is an excess over use. In the perfect machine there is no excess."

Despite the critics the galleries accommodated many interested visitors, and many accepted the management's invitation to sign a card stating their choice of the most beautiful object.

One critic, Emily Genauer (*World-Telegram*) fell in with modernist doctrine and declared the exhibition is a display of beautiful objects, "whether their fine design was conceived by artist or engineer, or is merely a concomitant of mass production," and it stands in line with what the most modern artists aim at, whether you accept or reject them.

"This is an era that abhors sentimentality and pretense. It is rational, material and secular. It responds primarily to concepts of reason, science and economics. And it translates itself into an art that has as its basis utter simplicity of design and the rejection of elaboration. Modern design stems directly from the machine, recognizing honestly the fact that since the machine governs our existence, we must assimilate it esthetically."

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Is There a Future for Opera in America?

By Grenville Vernon

HAS grand opera a future in America? Is this art, which still delights so many of us, and which delighted perhaps even more our fathers and grandfathers, falling into the sere and yellow leaf; or are we at present simply in an interlude preceding a new outburst of operatic enthusiasm?

The Metropolitan Opera Company has just given its answer by throwing down the gauntlet to the pessimists in the appointment of a committee to appeal for a guarantee fund to enable the company to give another fourteen weeks' season next year. This committee is headed by Miss Lucrezia Bori, who was the chairman of a similar committee last year, which succeeded in raising $300,000, thereby making possible the season just drawn to an end. It is understood that tho this fund has not been exhausted the drive is for a similar sum. If the committee fails to raise it, it is improbable that the opera company can continue, but owing to improved conditions its backers are exceedingly hopeful of the outcome. Should the committee fail to raise sufficient money the result will certainly be tragic.

Despite a greatly reduced subscription list at the beginning of the season the box-office sale for separate performances has been so much ahead of the year before that the deficit will undoubtedly be smaller than it has been for several years. Those who hold that the high price of seats has been the reason for this deficit might well ponder the fact that the falling off in attendance during the last few years has not been in the more expensive seats, but in the cheaper ones, and particularly among the standees.

Only Permanent Organization

The future of the Metropolitan is of peculiar interest to music lovers because at the present time it is the only permanent operatic organization in America, and with the exception of two or three popular-priced traveling companies such as the Gallo Opera Company, the only place where an American singer can get an opportunity of being heard in opera. A few years ago there were first-class permanent companies in a number of American cities, but to-day these have all vanished, while the season of the Metropolitan itself has been reduced from twenty-four to fourteen weeks. Of course this condition has been produced in some measure by the depression, but there are other factors involved, for the decline in opera began long before 1929, indeed before the World War, and the decline was world-wide. What are these reasons?

Some of them may be at least guessed at. Opera as we have known it has been first and foremost a romantic art, and romantic art is not the art of the present century. Then again opera has always been supported either by governmental or municipal aid as on the Continent, or by a moneyed aristocracy as in England and the United States. Now romantic art is based on an escape from life into a sort of magic Never-Never Land, and the modern world prides itself on facing facts. In the past it has oddly enough been the aristocracy and the leisure classes which have longed for this escape. It is they who in America supported the opera and made attendance at it a social duty.

Lucrezia Bori
Chairman of Committee of Appeal

But social duties no longer hold as they did in a more stable period, and if people go to the opera to-day they go because they really want to hear it. It is therefore now up to the public itself to decide whether or not grand opera is to continue, and it may well be asked how long the public will be willing to go to operas which express the spirit of a day which is gone.

It is now twenty-one years since a new opera has been produced in America which has shown sufficient vitality to enter into the regular repertory. The last two operas to attain any lasting popularity were Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" and Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re," and both were first sung in 1913. Since then no composer, either American or European, has produced a work which has taken hold of the imagination of the regular operagoers, let alone of the general public. And as a corollary perhaps of the reduction in the number of opera houses and of the decline in new works, there has been a decrease in singers of the first rank.

The result has been that not only have many of the older generation of opera-lovers begun to lose interest, but the younger generation has not been appealed to. It is certain that if opera is to continue the youth of the country must become interested in it, and youth will never be satisfied merely by the repetition of old works. Of course opera-lovers will still go to hear the creations of Wagner and Verdi and Puccini when they are capably given, but unless new works appear they will gradually lose interest even in the works of the past. Without new creative force any art gradually shrivels up and dies, or at least is relegated to museums.

The Vital Composers

What then is the hope for opera in America? In our musical revues by such composers as George Gershwin and Irving Berlin we are producing works which have their roots in our soil and to which our public responds. There is reason to hope that greater composers than these may spring up, composers who are able to feel and express, not only the external rhythms of our national life, but its internal drama. These composers will be the ones to revivify grand opera for the American people. Despite the broadcasting of good music over the radio our people are not at present supporting the music of the past, either in its operatic or symphonic forms. The appeals for help sent out by the Metropolitan and by our symphonic orchestras, and the decline in the number of our operatic organizations are ample evidence of this.

Meanwhile the Metropolitan is determined to keep the torch of opera alight, and to provide at least one place where great singers may be heard and new works produced. The response to the appeal of Miss Bori's committee will be eagerly awaited, not only by New York, but by the whole country. If it fails it is probable that only direct governmental or municipal aid will be able to save grand opera for our people.

William Morris Centenary

William Morris wall papers have passed out of vogue together with other products of his art and so far as his literary efforts have gone he may be said to have realized his own line as "the idle singer of an empty day." The centenary of his birth on March 24 was amply remembered by his countrymen who protest that so far from being idle himself he did the work of ten men and died at the age of sixty-two. J. B. Firth of *The Daily Telegraph* (London) wrote: "The man who whimsically thanked God for making anything so strong as an onion could lift a full coal-scuttle with his teeth."

Critics Put on the Spot

Once a year the Metropolitan Opera House gives a "surprize party" and the austere performers of heroic rôles resort to high jinks. This year the cistern scene from "Salome" was exposed and the executioner handed up the heads of four music critics—Olin Downes, Lawrence Gilman, Pitts Sanborn and Leonard Liebling.

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DODGE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
FORD	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
FRANKLIN	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
GRAHAM	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
HUDSON	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
HUPMOBILE	AF	AF	BB	BB	BB
LAFAYETTE	AF	—	—	—	—
LA SALLE	AF	BB	BB	BB	BB
LINCOLN	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
NASH (Models 10-90, 11-90, Ambassador 8)	BB	BB	BB	—	—
NASH (490 Series Twin Ignition 6 and 8, 8-90, 9-90)	—	—	BB	BB	BB
NASH (All Other Models)	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
OLDSMOBILE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PACKARD	AF	AF	AF	AE	AF
PIERCE-ARROW	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PLYMOUTH	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PONTIAC	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
REO	A	A	AF	AF	AF
STUDEBAKER	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
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The Trout Fisherman Dons His Boots

And He Does Not Measure His Sport by the Weight of His Creel—In Lake or Stream High Skill, Nice Coordination and Fine Sense of Rhythm Are Required

By Donald Stillman

THE advent of spring rings up the curtain on what has been termed "one of the best, if not the best outdoor sport ever devised"—trout angling.

Trout angling in most parts of the country means fly fishing. To be sure, fly fishing conditions are not always propitious early in the season, but as air and water temperatures rise and hatches of flies appear along the streams and rivers, trout begin feeding on or near the surface and the fly fisherman comes into his own.

It is doubtful if any sport numbers among its followers more enthusiastic devotees than does fly casting for trout. A trout fisherman does not measure his sport by the weight of his creel, for be it light or heavy he has had an enjoyable day in pursuit of a sport which calls for a high degree of skill whether the fish are rising or not. His day has been spent among the most beautiful of outdoor surroundings.

Perhaps he has been fishing a small mountain brook which cascades down through a ravine fringed with giant pines and hemlocks. His quarry on such waters probably is the silver and gold red-spotted *Salvelinus fontinalis*, or eastern brook trout. Or perhaps he is casting his fly on a larger, slower-moving valley stream which, if in the East possibly is the habitat of the brown trout, or if in the West, the black-spotted, red-banded rainbow trout.

Remarkable Grace

Fly casting, while mechanically one of the crudest of all methods of casting, exhibits remarkable grace. The upward sweep of the rod, the backward coil of the line, the slower-moving forward cast while the line unrolls, straightens, and drops the fly as lightly as thistledown on the surface of the water, calls for a coordination of muscles and a sense of rhythm required in but few other sports.

Fly fishing now is divided into two classes—wet fly fishing and dry fly fishing. To these might be added nymph fishing, if this new type of wingless and hackleless fly becomes as universally popular as now seems indicated. Years ago, when our waters contained native trout only, wet fly fishing was the form commonly practised, but to-day, with native fish introduced into waters to which they are not indigenous, and foreign fish imported from abroad, all three styles of fishing number their devotees over a large part of the country.

The brook trout, variously known as speckled trout and square-tailed trout, originally was found in the eastern United States as far south as Georgia, and in Canada from the Atlantic Ocean to Saskatchewan. It since has been introduced as far west as California. It is a beautiful, vividly-colored fish, a lover of clear, cold-water streams and lakes. Altho in many waters it seldom exceeds two or three pounds, or even less, in weight, the record for this species, caught in the Nipigon River, Ontario, weighed fourteen and one-half pounds.

A clear, cold-water mountain brook. With skill—and a certain amount of luck—one may take the red-spotted eastern brook trout from such streams

In some waters the brook trout run down to the ocean in the fall, remaining in salt water until the following spring, when they reascend the rivers. These ocean-run brook trout commonly are called sea trout, to differentiate them from the resident fish.

Contrary to the belief of many anglers, the brown trout is not indigenous to American waters. It is a European species which was imported into this country in 1883. This is the trout of the famous chalk streams of England. While it lacks the brilliant coloring of the native brook trout, it is equally as game a fighter and a more consistent riser to the floating fly. Tho it has red spots on its body it can readily be distinguished from the brook trout by its larger scales and the lack of mottled markings or vermiculations on the back. Its introduction into American waters marked the beginning of dry fly fishing in this country. With each stocking of the brown trout, dry fly fishing increased in favor until to-day many books on trout angling devote more space to dry fly fishing than to the original American method of wet fly fishing.

Brown trout grow rapidly in many waters and reach greater weights than do the native brook trout. The record for this species is twenty-five pounds five and one-quarter ounces, taken in Logan River, Utah. A nineteen-pound brown trout was caught a few years ago in the lower Esopus River within a scant hundred miles of New York City.

The rainbow trout completes the trinity of generally distributed trout in this country. Originally a coast-range trout, it since has been introduced into many parts of the country. Like the brook trout it appears to be equally at home in either lake or stream. As a fighter on rod and reel it usually is superior to either the brown trout or the brook trout. It strikes artificial lures freely and wages a spectacular battle when hooked, jumping from the water frequently. This species has become a great favorite in clubs whose waters include deep, clear-water ponds or lakes. Altho it requires running water for its spawning, it grows rapidly in lakes where the food supply is normal and affords excellent fishing, particularly on hard-fished waters.

Among the less generally distributed trout of this country is the steelhead, a sea-running relative of the rainbow trout. It inhabits the Pacific coast streams from British Columbia south to Santa Barbara County, California. It has been introduced in a few eastern waters, but when landlocked appears to take on the characteristics of the rainbow trout.

In the more sparsely-settled regions where the streams are not overfished or polluted, natural propagation usually is sufficient to keep the streams well-stocked at all times. But in many localities, planting of hatchery-reared fish is needed to supplement the natural propagation. In some streams where, due to a multiplicity of causes, natural propagation has been reduced virtually to zero, heavy plants of adult hatchery trout are made at frequent intervals to maintain the fishing.

Stocking with Adult Trout

One eastern State where natural propagation largely is at a standstill maintains a State fish hatchery with an output of more than a half-million adult trout yearly, in addition to unlimited fry and fingerling fish. Most of the States and Canadian provinces now operate fish hatcheries devoted largely to trout and concentrate on over-legal-size fish. Plants of small trout are not always successful, particularly in waters where deforestation, pollution, vermin, droughts and floods take heavier toll of the small fish than even an army of anglers do of the adult fish. Restoration, rather than conservation, is the policy now pursued by many States.

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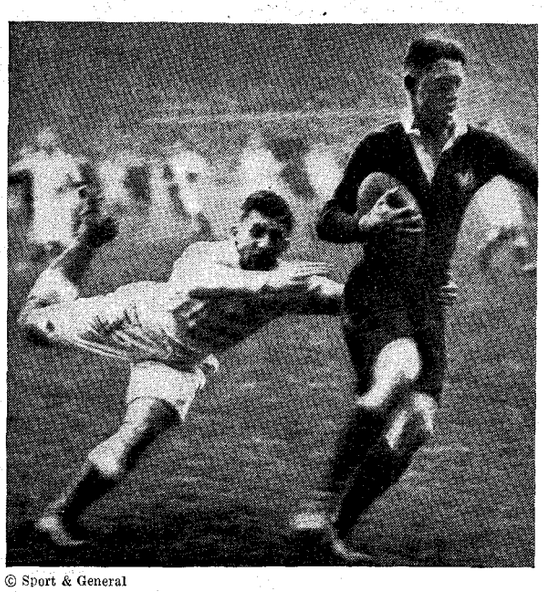
Rugby Rebuilds on Old Foundations

The Strength of the Game Which Has Survived Transplanting in Many Countries Lies in the Fact That Perfection Is Always Found Among Amateur Players

BACK in 1876 American football was Eastern football, and Eastern football was rugby. There and then were all the battles waged that bred the glamorous traditions of our own football game of to-day, the sort of yarns that were colored and handed down to youngsters by way of such old classics as "Stover of Yale." The age-old and eternal triangle of football—and remember, it was rugby—was then the now revived Big Three, Yale-Harvard-Princeton. As America gathered more momentum, grew more ripe for Sinclair Lewis, football supremacy went West with other laurels—tho Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University may rise to challenge the westward passage of that supremacy. Once freed from the responsibility of living up to such traditions of football greatness, two members of the Big Three set about probing all the other traditions of a college education. Through some mystic process that can not be analyzed in these pages, small groups at Yale and Harvard emerged from their self-imposed purging with a House Plan for education and rugby for exercise. Then when Princeton fell in line and took up the old rugby game, *under-graduates* of the Big Three were back at it again, rebuilding rugby on the old foundations for their own pleasure right in the face of towering athletic budgets, stadium mortgages and high-pressure sport.



© Sport & General

K. C. Fyfe of the Cambridge side that will arrive here on April 4 tackling P. C. Mimms of Oxford in the recent inter-varsity Rugby match at Twickenham

The Contradictions

There are obvious contradictions all along the line, there. Princeton has gone out and produced a real football team in the All-America manner. Yale has just barely weathered an alumni assault, gaining a doubtful victory with a Notre Dame schedule and a Yale coach for football next year. Harvard plugs along with Eddie Casey and remains a fertile field for a player's game of rugby. Harvard's Casey is keenly alive to the handwriting on the wall.

"I think rugby is one of the most valuable games there is for a football man to play in the spring," says Casey, "and I am advising my squad to go out for it after spring football practise is over. Not only does it teach them how to handle the ball and tackle, but it is extremely important in teaching the value of team play and co-operation. I am so convinced of this that I intend to make an extensive study of the game this spring, and I hope to be able to incorporate several of its features in our football strategy next fall."

That comes from the member of the Big Three that brought the lateral pass back into our game of football so successfully a few years ago. Thus does rugby rebuild at each of its old corners. Once a parent, now a parasite, it will one day be the parent again.

But the triumph is not that of the West or the East, but the beginning of victory for the game, first blood for rugby. And to explain that victory, to account for that triumph of this stranger returned home, read this letter from one of those real sportsmen who have contributed to THE DIGEST's Rugby Fund: "As an old rugby man, I wish to add my mite to the fund for establishing rugby in my adopted country, America. I only wish that I could afford to send more, but I send the modest sum of one dollar with the fervent prayer that the game I played and loved for fifteen years may take root in this country."

It Becomes Native

That is the sort of spirit among the old players of the game that has never let rugby die in a country—transplanted where, it may be, the game becomes forever a native. Dead for thirty years in the East and for twenty in the West, it lives again. And it will continue to take a deeper root as the topsoil of good judgment grows deeper among the undergraduates. Andy Kerr, the canny little Scot who coaches winning football at Colgate, voices a prophecy:

"Rugby football is becoming more popular every year, and it may be that if we don't open up the American game of football a bit more that the rugby game will increase in popularity so fast that it will be more successful than our present college game."

That implies a fact that will find many supporters among men who have played both games: Rugby is the better sport to play, and tho it should not be considered, rugby is also the better game to watch. And because the player counts more than the purse in rugby, the game has always found perfection in the play of amateurs; our American game of football finds perfection only in the play of professionals. That is no indictment of our game; it is, rather, an explanation, a defense of the statement that rugby is rebuilding on old foundations that are still strong, rebuilding to stay in America. Cambridge is bringing a brand of rugby to this country next week that one day will be played by home sides—or perhaps the All-East XV will demonstrate a game that can already match the best from Britain. Regardless of the score, these young pioneers of rugby will leave America with the satisfaction of knowing that they have left a multitude of converts behind that will one day return their visit and carry an American side into the Internationals.

Funds for Rugby Matches

With the full approval of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, THE LITERARY DIGEST invites those sportsmen among its readers, who would have a part in establishing Rugby in America, to contribute to the financing of the matches which will be played beginning next week.

(Checks should be made payable to: THE LITERARY DIGEST Rugby Fund, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

Sports Calendar

Golf

April 9-13—California Championship, Belair, Los Angeles.

Horse Racing

April 16—Opening at Havre de Grace, Maryland.

Lawn Tennis

April 9-14—United North and South Tournament, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

International Rugby

April 7—Cambridge University vs. Harvard, Ohio Field, N.Y.U., New York City.

April 10—Cambridge University vs. Princeton, Princeton, New Jersey.

April 12—Cambridge University vs. Yale, the Yale Bowl, New Haven, Connecticut.

April 14—Cambridge University vs. All-East XV, Baker Field, Columbia University, New York City.

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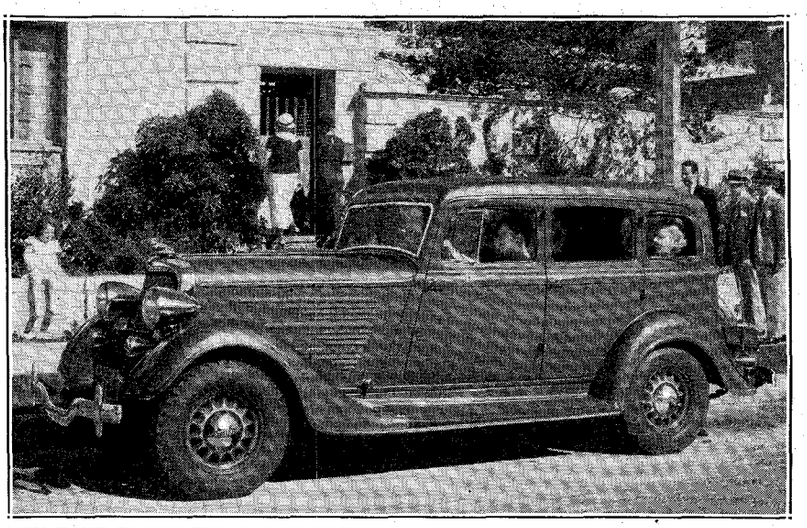
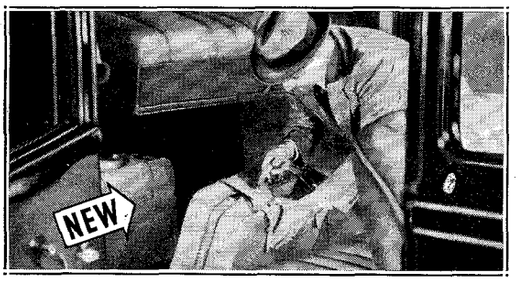
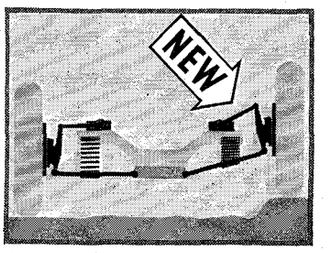


YOU HAVE TO SEE AND COMPARE THIS Dodge 5-passenger, four-door Sedan with other cars before you can fully appreciate what an amazing value it is. You can buy this Dodge for only a few dollars more than you'd pay for many of the very lowest-priced cars, which lack many of the famous Dodge features — all-steel body, hydraulic brakes, valve seat inserts, X-type frame, Floating Power engine mountings. Model pictured above $745 F. O. B. Factory, Detroit.

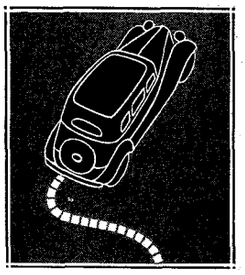


STORAGE SPACE—INSIDE!—Handy, practical storage space behind the back seat of the new, bigger Dodge. Away from damaging rain, sleet, snow, ice . . . safe, secure. Wonderfully convenient. Simply pull on a little strap and the back of the seat raises up and there you'll find plenty of room for luggage, packages, etc., accessible yet out of the way of passengers.

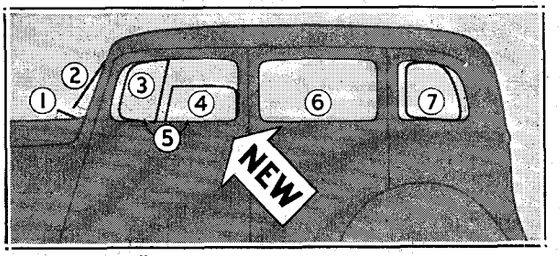
AUTOMATIC CLUTCH†—start, stop, shift, reverse—and never touch the clutch pedal! You never need to use your left foot . . . and the Dodge has Free Wheeling too! Dodge is the only car in its field to offer this combination that takes all the fatigue and hard work out of driving.



"FLOATING-CUSHION" WHEELS—Dodge independent front-wheel suspension that makes rough roads smooth. Wheels "step over" bumps and ruts. Combined with Cross Steering and Floating Power engine mountings they give a completely levelized ride—for both front *and* rear-seat passengers.



AVOID THIS!—Dodge hydraulic brakes are safe, unfailing in action. Always equalized—help avoid skidding and swerving. Dependable in all kinds of weather.



NEW DODGE "7-POINT VENTILATION"—A perfected system giving each passenger individual ventilation control. (**1**) Cowl ventilator. (**2**) Windshield opens by means of a crank on the instrument board. (**3**) Front half of forward window swings open in "butterfly" fashion. (**4**) Rear half may be lowered independently of forward half. (**5**) Simple device locks both halves into a single unit which can be lowered as an ordinary window. (**6**) Rear door window lowers. (**7**) Rear window has "butterfly" draft control.

New easy way to compare cars!

Ask any Dodge dealer for a copy of the new 1934 Dodge "Show-Down" score card. It lets you compare all the brand new 1934 cars feature against feature . . . value against value. Lets you be the judge . . . in your own way . . . right at home. Saves "shopping around"—in just a few minutes you can see which car offers the most for the money.

*The new, bigger Dodge on 117-inch wheelbase: Coupe $645; Coupe with rumble seat $695; Two-door Sedan $695; Four-door Sedan $745; Convertible Coupe $745. On the 121-inch wheelbase: Brougham $835; Convertible Sedan $875. *All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit. †Special equipment at slight additional cost.*

STILL JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN THE LOWEST-PRICED CARS

NEW BIGGER DODGE $645*

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George Pocock—Builder of Racing Shells

By Fred Wittner

"A SHELL is no faster than the crew that is in it," says an old axiom of rowing.

"This is only partly true," says George Pocock, who builds ninety-five per cent. of the shells used by college and club crews in the United States. "The same characteristics in building a shell are required as are necessary in rowing a race in one."

A crew, like a choir or a symphony, must be blended into a unit to insure smooth performance; a shell, similarly, requires perfect craftsmanship so that there will be no friction when it cleaves the water.

Appropriate esteem will be accorded the fifteen colleges and the numerous clubs that row during the season—most of them have been preparing since fall—but the man who contributes much to their success will be in the background when the oarsmen are on the water. A trip behind the scenes as he labors to aid their efforts should provide a refreshing insight into the intricacies of the sport for the spectators who crowd the observation trains and banks of river and lakes this summer.

In his workshop in the University of Washington boathouse, Pocock labors from 400 to 800 hours almost entirely by hand to transform a sturdy Alaskan cedar into a racing shell.

"The main problem," he says, "is one of having a love for the game, and one must get his joy out of the job as there is no possible chance of getting any other riches."

Spirit of Builder

Robert F. Kelley, in his book, "American Rowing," captured the spirit of the boat builder to perfection. "When a racing shell is finished," he wrote, "it has the fragile and graceful beauty of a violin. When it is loaded and brought to life by a good crew, the maker can, and almost inevitably does, have the thrill of the violin maker whose instrument finds its way into the hands of a master."

George Pocock and his brother Dick, who have built the shells used by Yale crews ever since Ed Leader has been coach at New Haven, are in the third generation of the craft, and their only heirlooms are some tools the old-timers used. Their grandfather built a boat used by Sir Henry Stanley on one of his explorations.

An eight-oared shell, which is sixty-one feet in length, costs from $800 to $1,600, according to Pocock, the higher the cost the more excellent the materials, finish and care involved in construction. These figure in the life of the boat, a good shell averaging ten years. The Pococks built their first boat for the University of Washington in 1913, two years after they came to America from Eton, where their father had charge of a boathouse. They had been invited by Hiram Conibear, famous old coach of the University of Washington, to make their workshop at Seattle. The first shell they produced for the Huskies was in continual use until 1932 when it was given to a junior college; the per trip cost was estimated at a little less than twenty-three cents during its life at Washington.

Inasmuch as twelve or more crews report each year for rowing at the larger universities, they now require one or more new boats a season.

Introduced Red Cedar

Spanish cedar was generally used all over the world until 1927 when the Pococks introduced a special species of Western Red Cedar (Thuya Plicata), which has proved far superior in strength and longevity to its Spanish cousin. In fact, George Pocock has sent boats to South America (whence the Spanish cedar came), the buyers of which have specified the "Americano Cedro." The cedar comes from Southern Alaska, where the natives centuries ago used one-piece canoes ninety feet in length. An Indian canoe, in good condition despite its age, was the inspiration for Pocock's experiments with Western Red Cedar when he came across it in the University of Washington museum.

Things do not always go smoothly in the construction of a shell, just as in the formation of an eight to row in one.

"I frequently leave my job at night further behind than when I started in the morning," Pocock says, "due to working to such close limits and having to bend lumber against its will. Not unlike humans, there are no two trees growing alike; each is a study in itself."

The last ten years have seen great improvements in shells. It used to be almost a recognized thing to see the bottom of a shell somewhat bumpy, because of the thinness of the lumber used, the crude ribs and the myriad nails employed to fasten the skin—as the outside cedar sheeting is called—to those ribs.

"We have improved the ribs," says Pocock, "and the skin is fastened on by waterproof cement, requiring no nails to cause friction with the water. It is the exception rather than the rule now to see the bottom of one of our shells anything but a smooth surface similar to a fish. This, together with features of rigging, is the greatest improvement, so much so, in fact, that last year at the Henley Royal Regatta in England, where Princeton had a crew using one of our eights, it excited the admiration of all of the rowing fraternity.

"A Rembrandt"

In the 1931 and 1932 Poughkeepsie Regattas nineteen out of twenty-two entries used Pocock shells. The last three Olympic eight-oared champions—Yale, 1924; California, 1928 and 1932—used shells built by George Pocock and his brother. Rusty Callow, Penn rowing coach, said at the Olympic games in Los Angeles that "California's shell stood out like a Rembrandt among amateur daubs."

But like the true artisan of old, working with his hands to further what has been called the most beautiful of college sports, Pocock admits he is far from satisfied.

Track and Field Move Out to California Again

An indoor season has wound up a very prosperous series of one-night stands in the East. Glenn Cunningham managed to steal most of the winter show and carry it as far west as Kansas. Now that track has moved outdoors, off the boards and onto the cinders, records will begin to fall in California. For some time, it looked as tho the California athletes would remain isolated out on the Coast through lack of traveling funds and send nothing more than broken records to challenge the best the East could turn out for the I.C.A.A.A.A. games at Philadelphia.

California coaches and athletes met their own problem: Benefit exhibition meets were held that created sufficient funds and interest to very nearly guarantee that there will be a delegation of California athletes in Philadelphia this spring to capture another I.C.A.A.A.A. title—a feat that the Californians have performed every year since the war save for Yale's spectacular victory in 1925. They have the National Collegiate Championships at Los Angeles a month later to satiate their appetite for titles; thus is it more of a tribute to the tremendous popularity of track in California that they should succeed in their efforts to cross the continent to contest another track title. Only the indoor I.C.A.A.A.A. title, present possession of little Manhattan College, is immune from the Californians; that title is not yet ripe enough for plucking.

"The Investigator," sports columnist on the Yale *Daily News*, analyzes California's supremacy on the cinder track: "All of the sporting experts will again rack their brains and attempt to promulgate reasons and alibis for this damnable Pacific supremacy. The favorable and fabled California weather most likely will get the heaviest play as the deciding factor.

"Personally I think that this Western domination is due to two causes: The lure of a long trip always inspires young fellows to work like slaves to gain a berth on the traveling squad; Stanford and Southern California do not support crew.

"If you doubt the truth of the first contention please reserve judgment until next year and then note the industry and faithfulness of every last Yale track candidate. (Harvard and Yale send a combined team to England in June of that year.)

"I believe that the non-existence of crew is responsible for the dynasty of Stanford and Southern California in the shot, discus, and javelin. California has crew. It has not won this meet since the early 1920's and its weight men never match those of its two particular foes."

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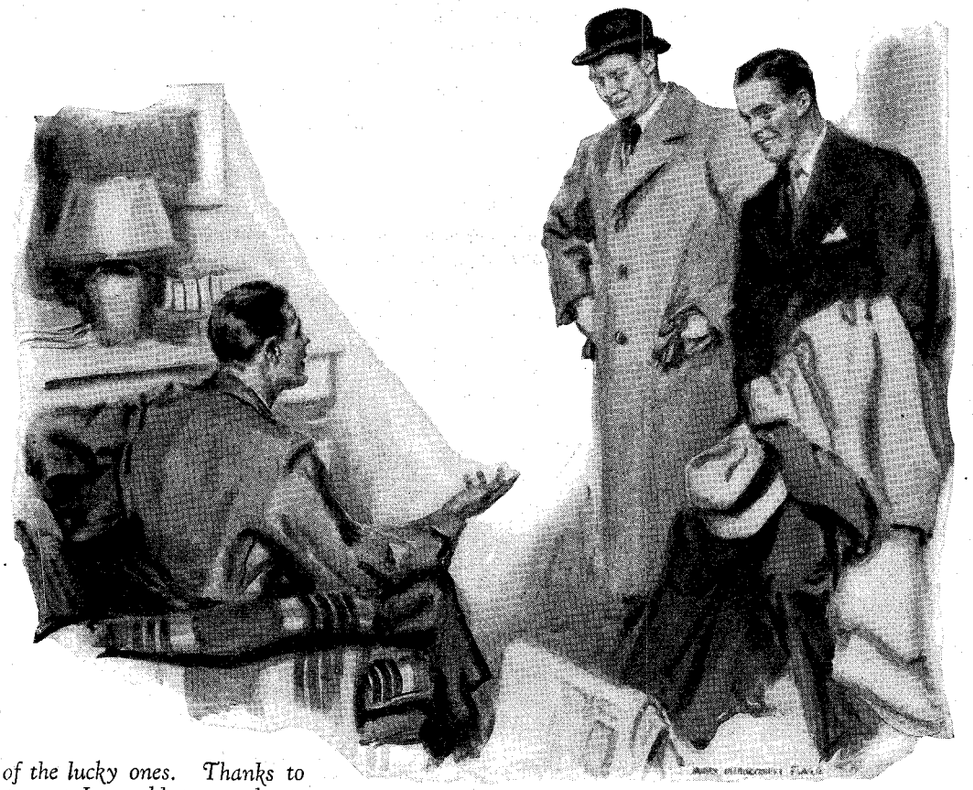
Rest for Sick Lungs

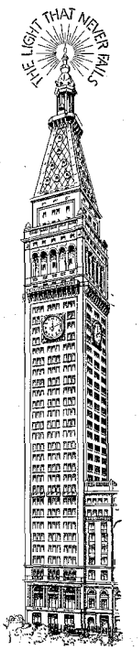


"I am one of the lucky ones. Thanks to modern treatment, I was able to come home from the sanatorium months before I had expected. I am going back to work Monday."

TREMENDOUS progress has been made during the past twenty years in reducing the loss of life from tuberculosis. This success has been the result chiefly of popular education and the development and use of modern methods of treatment.

Yet in spite of the progress made, this disease took more than 70,000 lives in this country last year. In the United States, tuberculosis is to-day the principal cause of death of persons between fifteen and forty-five years of age. The hope for further progress lies in an increasing recognition of the necessity for early diagnosis and in more extended use of modern treatment.

It is frequently difficult to diagnose tuberculosis in the early stages when the usual symptoms—loss of weight, lack of appetite, indigestion, fatigue and a persistent cough—are absent. Often the only way to detect tuberculosis is by means of X-ray or fluoroscope. The sooner the diagnosis is made, the greater is the opportunity for proper treatment to bring about recovery.



Of the four factors in modern treatment—rest, sunshine, fresh air and proper nourishment—the chief one is rest. Medical science has discovered several ways of aiding Nature, when advisable, through artificial methods for resting an infected lung. The method used depends upon the particular case.

Pneumothorax treatment (lung collapsing) together with other kindred methods, concentrates rest where it will do the greatest good—in the sick lung. The relief from continuous motion and irritation due to breathing or coughing enables the resting lung to heal more rapidly.

The majority of cases of tuberculosis can be arrested when prompt action is taken and the four items of treatment—sunshine, fresh air, proper nourishment and REST—are faithfully and continually observed under medical care.

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The Treasury's Balance Sheet

The Real Test of the Democratic Party's Good Faith in Promising Governmental Economies Will Come as the Emergency Wanes, Believes Washington Observer

By Arthur Crawford

Washington Bureau, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*

STATISTICS of governmental income and outgo, always a Chinese puzzle to the uninitiated, have become even more fantastic and mysterious.

Some billions of actual and potential profits have been dumped into the lap of the Treasury Department through the process of devaluation of the dollar.

These billions, altho much greater than receipts from all ordinary sources in either of the last two fiscal years, are dwarfed beside the billions of deficit of which President Roosevelt warned in his budget message at the opening of Congress.

Aggregate expenditures, including those for both general and emergency purposes, are mounting to huge totals resembling those of the World War period. The economy issue, so conspicuous in the 1932 campaign, has been submerged in the gigantic effort to lift the nation out of the depression by outpourings of money. Little has been heard recently of the Democratic pledge to reduce expenditures by not less than 25 per cent.

Truth of an Old Saying

It is possible to prove anything by figures, according to the old saying. In this instance it happens to be almost literally true. The Administration can make a case to prove that it has carried out its 25 per cent. reduction pledge, interpreting it as having applied only to operating expenses of the regular departments. Critics of the Administration, citing the somewhat ambiguous campaign promises, can argue that such reductions as have been made have been completely nullified by new projects which, while launched in the guise of an emergency program, threaten to fasten themselves in modified form upon the permanent governmental structure.

At about the time of the last Presidential campaign the public had become educated sufficiently in the intricacies of government finance to understand at least vaguely that expenditure totals had been whittled down gradually following the World War to approximately $4,000,000,000. The efforts of economy crusaders were directed to a reduction to $3,000,000,000 or thereabouts, which would be more than three times costs in any year before the war.

But if one looks at latest budget estimates of expenditures he finds a total in excess of $11,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year of 1934, including statutory debt retirements and new relief and other projects approved at the present session of Congress but exclusive of the $2,000,000,000 to be used from gold profits for a stabilization fund. The estimates show a total of more than $6,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1935.

One may get a rough picture of the ups and downs of the Treasury's balance sheet from a tabulation of receipts and expenditures, together with surpluses or deficits, for the fiscal years from 1916 to 1933. The income totals in the tabulation are exclusive of postal receipts. The expenditures are those chargeable against ordinary receipts. They include statutory debt retirements and postal deficits but do not take in

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There Seems to Be Something in This New Deal

—Herblock in the Topeka *Daily Capital*

postal expenditures paid from postal receipts. Both receipts and expenditures include trust funds, such as for government life insurance, retirement funds and District of Columbia operations financed from local taxation.

The tabulation follows:

Fiscal year	Receipts	Expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)
1916.....	$782,534,548	$734,056,202	+ $48,478,346
1917.....	1,124,324,795	1,977,681,751	− 853,356,956
1918.....	3,664,582,865	12,697,836,705	− 9,033,253,840
1919.....	5,152,257,136	18,522,894,705	−13,370,637,569
1920.....	6,694,565,389	6,482,090,191	+ 212,475,198
1921.....	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189	+ 86,723,772
1922.....	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500	+ 313,801,651
1923.....	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020	+ 309,657,461
1924.....	4,012,044,702	3,506,677,715	+ 505,366,987
1925.....	3,780,148,685	3,529,643,446	+ 250,505,239
1926.....	3,962,755,690	3,584,987,874	+ 377,767,816
1927.....	4,129,394,441	3,493,584,519	+ 635,809,921
1928.....	4,042,348,156	3,643,519,875	+ 398,828,281
1929.....	4,033,250,225	3,848,463,190	+ 184,787,035
1930.....	4,177,941,702	3,994,152,487	+ 183,789,215
1931.....	3,317,233,494	4,219,950,339	− 902,716,845
1932.....	2,121,228,006	5,274,325,513	− 3,153,097,507
1933.....	2,238,356,180	5,306,623,054	− 3,068,266,874

The tabulation is extended through the present fiscal year of 1934 and the next fiscal year, 1935, by using estimates contained in the budget submitted to Congress in January. To make the totals comparable trust funds are added to both receipts and expenditures. There is added to estimated receipts for the current fiscal year gold profit amounting to $2,810,143,132, as carried as a trust fund item in the daily Treasury statement of March 10. There is added to the estimated expenditures for the current year $2,000,000,000 from the gold profit which was appropriated for use in a stabilization fund. Whether entirely expended or not the full amount may be checked out and deposited to the account of the fund with a Federal Reserve Bank. The estimates of expenditures include the full amounts additional for which the President stated he would ask during the present session, $1,166,000,000 for the current fiscal year and $2,000,000,000 for the 1935 fiscal year.

As thus revised the estimates for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 are as follows:

	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
1934.....	$6,225,930,951	$13,057,178,467	−$6,985,529,757
1935.....	4,128,802,558	6,639,088,650	− 2,510,286,092

With deficits aggregating more than $7,000,000,000 during the fiscal years 1931, 1932 and 1933 the public debt stood at $22,538,672,164 on June 30, 1933. Its total on February 28, 1934, was $26,052,375,584. According to President Roosevelt's estimate in his budget message the debt may soar to $31,834,000,000 by June 30, 1935, at which point, he said, a halt should be called. This estimate did not take account of the profit from devaluation of the dollar.

Hopes To Close Gap

What President Roosevelt hopes for is that the gap between receipts and expenditures will be closed during the fiscal year 1936.

Whether the Democratic party can point with pride to a permanent reduction in government expenditures below the four billion level of the pre-depression period will be more clearly apparent by the time of the 1936 Presidential election.

While it is possible now to make a showing of economies in the regular government establishment it is a fact that a considerable number of activities which formerly were carried on from ordinary appropriations are being financed on an emergency basis. The executive civil service list, including unclassified employees of emergency agencies but not including such activities as the Civil Works Administration or the Civilian Conservation Corps, showed 28,000 more employees on January 31 than on February 28 of last year, just before the change in administrations. Of the increase 11,250 were in the District of Columbia.

The new alphabetical agencies are being operated for the most part on borrowed money. If some of them are made permanent their cost cannot longer be charged to the recovery program. The Administration will find it difficult to liquidate some of the emergency operations. Governmental bureaucracy tends always to expand. Once authorized an activity goes on until an appropriation is no longer forthcoming.

The real test of the Democratic party's good faith in its campaign pledge for economy will come as the acute emergency passes.

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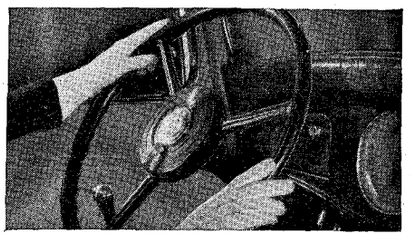

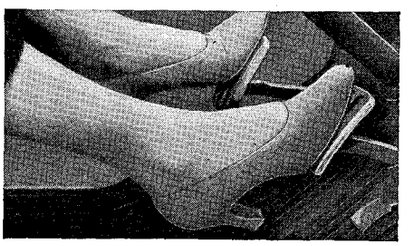

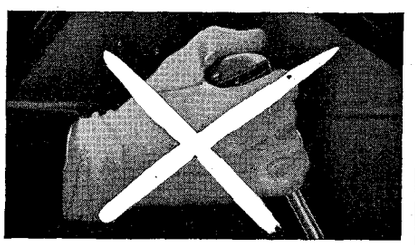

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Deforestation Danger Exaggerated

Present Growing Stock Ample, Under Conservation, for Future Needs; Lumber Code Provides for Sustained Production

By Theodore M. Knappen

The danger of deforestation through destructive exploitation of private forest lands has been from the first greatly exaggerated, and predictions have invariably ignored conservation steps which would inevitably be taken.

As long ago as the late 70's Carl Schurz, then Secretary of the Interior, predicted forest exhaustion by 1900 due to a lack of proper conservation methods; later the date was set at 1930; and now some alarmists predict the destruction of private forests by 1965. But, according to authorities, the present growing stock of forests, public and private, is ample, if properly managed, to meet all future needs for forest products so far as they may now be seen.

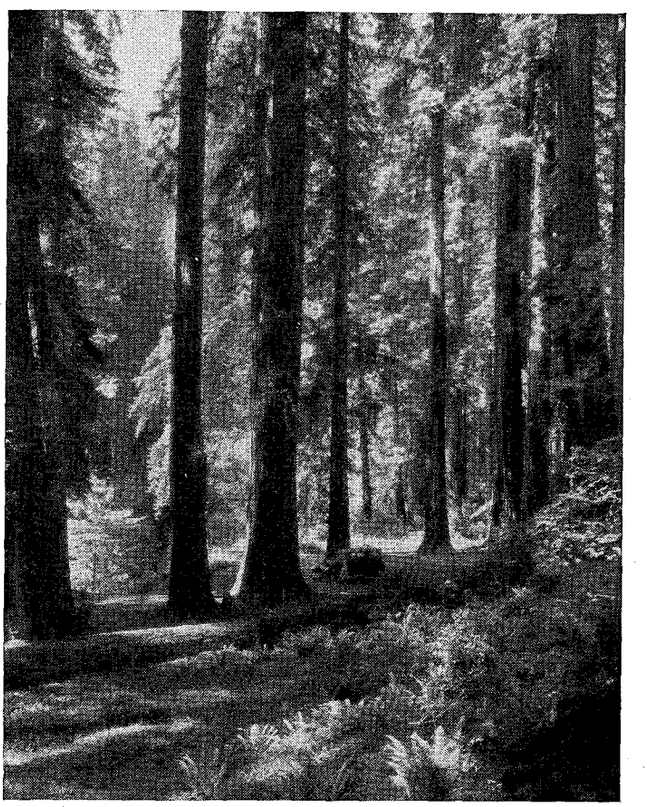
Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, in a letter to lumbermen at their most recent national convention at Chicago said:

"The President asks me to tell you that he trusts any code relating to the cutting of timber will contain some definite provision for the control of destructive exploitation. The justification for this position lies in the declared policy of the Industrial Recovery Act to conserve natural resources. It lies also in the fact that sound and lasting industrial recovery in the forest industries can be brought about only by practises that will insure the perpetuation of the basic forest resources, and hence be in the highest interest of both industries themselves and the general public."

The unwisdom of national and State public-land policies in early days resulted in later times in a severe condition of overproduction and wasteful use of farm lands, coal deposits, oil resources, and timber beyond the control of the individual industries themselves, according to Dr. Wilson Compton, head of the National Lumber Manufacturers and the American Forest Products Associations. Forestry, to Doctor Compton, is a problem in economics.

With the adoption of the Lumber Code by the forest industries the long controversy between pulp and paper, lumber and other forest industries and various official and volunteer forest conservation agencies came to an end. Their conflict in opinion arose from the different sources they considered: the conservation agencies were interested in trees; the industries dealt with logs.

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act the lumber code provided that "the applicant industries undertake, in cooperation with public and other agencies, to carry out such practicable measures as may be necessary for the declared purposes of this code in respect of conservation and sustained production of forest resources."



One of many camp sites just off the Redwood Highway, north of San Francisco

In regard to individual timber regions the Lumber Code Authority approved the following practises: The adoption of measures for preventing and controlling fires during and immediately following logging; cooperation with public agencies in protection against fire and forest insects and diseases; prevention of injuries to young trees during logging; provision for insuring natural reproduction after logging; whenever practicable, partial or selective cutting so as to leave a portion of the stand for further growth and later cutting; provision for encouraging the application of sustained-yield management as a basis for permanent industries.

The lumber code as adopted will transform the administrative policies of approximately 250,000,000 acres of commercial forest lands, one-quarter of the land area of the nation—more land than is under plow. Directly affected are 1,000,000 workers and the livelihood of 10,000,000 people.

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Topics in Brief

CAPITAL is still hopeful that the day will come when it can sit up and take interest.—*Dallas News.*

"Is back-seat driving legal?" asks THE LITERARY DIGEST. Well, marriage is.—*Louisville Times.*

ALL the new cars, as usual, are designed to sweep pedestrians off their feet.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PERHAPS Panama turned down Uncle Sam's check because he ditched Panama.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

WOULDN'T it save a lot of time if the Cabinet included a Secretary of Investigation?—*Los Angeles Times.*

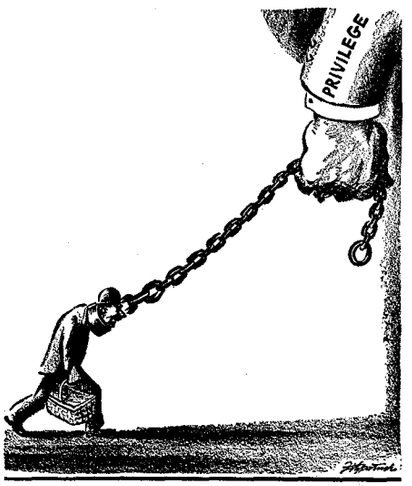
THE world will have to have a big war pretty soon, if just to get its money's worth out of the battleships it's building.—*San Diego Union.*

LAST frontiers are gone. Lumberjacks in Wyoming are on strike until baths are installed in their camps.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

ACCORDING to the way Japan has got it figured out, she is going to have peace if she has to lick Russia to get it.—*Florida Times-Union.*

BOTH Washington and Jefferson advised against entangling alliances. And what have we? English sparrows and starlings. —*Toledo Blade.*

AN importer of Scotch whisky points out in the advertising that Scotland is responsible for bagpipes. It is very honest of him, we think.—*Detroit News.*



Of Course, We Didn't Have Tyranny Then

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

IT appears that the President will get rid of the CWA by the simple process of giving it another name. That, if memory serves, is the way prohibition abolished the saloon. —*The New Yorker.*

LATEST indication of the success of the disarmament movement is that Britain proposes to build 17 new warships.—*Wichita Eagle.*

ONE thing sure, we'll never get hold of either Mr. Insull or Mr. Dillinger unless the Government finds out they didn't pay their income tax.—*Chicago Tribune.*

OF COURSE, WE MIGHT ASK MRS. ROOSEVELT TO CARRY IT
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Along With the Knitting

—Herblock in the Raleigh *News and Observer*

IN Czechoslovakia they have founded a Debtors' Party. In America, of course, a one-party system would not be tolerated.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

"ALL the world is in the same boat nowadays," asserted a speaker the other day. We don't seem to have advanced then since the days of Noah.—*Punch (London).*

MAYBE if it's all right for States to establish a minimum price for milk it would be all right for them to establish a maximum price for politicians.—*Indianapolis News.*

IF they continue to increase the speed of that New England streamlined train, soon they'll have to hire Floyd Gibbons as conductor to call the stations.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

"WHY go four years to college?" asks THE LITERARY DIGEST. Well, it takes about that long to develop a really first-class All-American football player. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHEN a fire occurred in a provincial cinema a member of the audience leaped on to the stage and started singing. The building was cleared in a remarkably short space of time.—*The Humorist (London).*

MISS PICKFORD'S attorney says Mr. Fairbanks's main interest in life is travel, "which destroys the legitimate ends of matrimony." Mr. and Mrs. Fur Seal, Mr. and Mrs. Arctic Tern and Mr. and Mrs. Sockeye Salmon to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

YOUNG MAN DECLARES HE IS OLD CRANK ABOUT TOBACCO

Miami Pipe Smoker, Owner of Two Dozen Pipes, Writes About the Mellow Smoothness of His Favorite Brand

The contentment and pleasure of pipe smoking seem to band all pipe smokers into one great brotherhood. When a man finds his ideal pipe tobacco he wants all his brothers of the fraternity to know it. Here is another letter from a happy pipe smoker who has discovered the one brand that he loves best of all.

Dallas Park Hotel
Miami, Florida
November 24, 1933

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I just had to write to you, gentlemen, and let you know how much I think of "Edgeworth."

Although I am only a young man, I am an old crank when it comes to choosing good smoking tobacco.

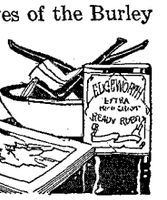
I possess no less than two dozen pipes of as many descriptions, including corn, clay, Turkish and Chinese, so I know that pipes can sometimes flatter poor tobaccos; but Edgeworth, I can smoke in any grade of bruyere and enjoy. The same mellow smoothness is in every tin, and the aroma that my wife loves so well is like incense around our home.

Many times I have changed to other brands, some of which I thought I had begun to like—then I switched back to Edgeworth (this is what happened tonight, and what prompted me to write this note). It was like meeting a buddy from overseas or a girl from home . . . or something . . . I guess you know what I mean . . .

Respectfully yours,
Pierre LeRoux

Thank you, Mr. LeRoux. You state the case admirably. Smokers who know good tobacco usually like Edgeworth and are enthusiastic boosters for it.

Edgeworth is made from certain choice and carefully selected leaves of the Burley tobacco plant. These leaves are chosen because they are the mildest pipe tobacco that grows. Edgeworth has this mildness—yet it has rich flavor and body. You are not deprived of the original flavor of fine tobacco when you smoke Edgeworth. Mildness and flavor form the Edgeworth combination.



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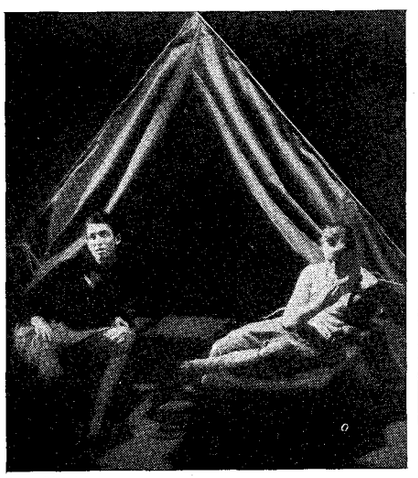
A Play About Yellow Fever

"Yellow Jack," Sidney Howard's second play to appear within the past few weeks, might be called a brilliant experiment and a dangerous precedent. Dangerous for imitation of its form, for without the high importance of its subject it would become a tedious recital of facts, which, if only vaguely known, are yet sufficiently cognizant by many so that the end is apprehended from the beginning.

"Yellow Jack" deals in twenty-nine scenes with the late Walter Reed's discovery and conquering of the mosquito virus that caused yellow fever. The play is based on Paul de Kruif's "Microbe Hunters." Brought to the Martin Beck Theater by Guthrie McClintic in an ingenious setting by Jo Mielziner that enabled the scenes to move quickly, the audience sat intently through a recital without break of the death that stalked from an unknown foe during the war in Cuba, of the distress, suspicions, experiments of the Sanitary Commission, until the dreaded foe was run to earth.



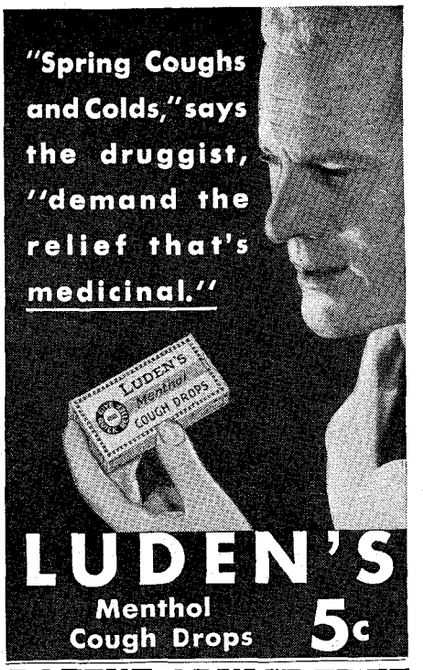
Gray-O'Reilly

The human "guinea pigs," who took inoculation

The human element has been so vividly realized by Mr. Howard that the story itself which belongs rightly to medical history is lifted into a chronicle of heroisms capped by the surrender to inoculation of the two soldiers who ask no reward and win only the salute of their superior officer.

There is a relieving comedy in the talk of the four soldiers who represent widely differing types. Joseph Wood Krutch, critic of *The Nation*, writes a panegyric on an expression of one of them:

"'Yellow Jack' is actually most engaging when it is least informative—except about human nature. By far the best characters are the four sharply individualized soldiers, and I am sure that I, for one, will remember longer than anything else the sentence which one of them quotes as the traditional formula for getting along in the army: 'Keep your mouth shut, your bowels open, *and don't volunteer.*' What a philosophy that is! The more I think about it the more capable it seems of profound general application, and the more deeply I am convinced that I have never heard a more complete philosophy of life compressed into a sentence.



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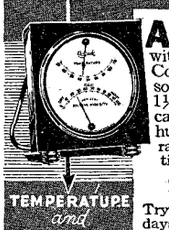

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On the Current Screen

With a shrewd eye on the modern parallels involved, the films have produced a well-acted, straightforwardly written and highly effective chronicle drama called **The House of Rothschild (AAAA*)**. Altho the narrative deals with the rise to financial empire of the great banking house during the days of Napoleon, it is obvious that the not by the intention of the producers. "The House of Rothschild" is heartily enthusiastic about the high idealism of its family of banking heroes and it is the argument of the film that they were more concerned with righteousness than with profits, that always they used their great wealth for the good of humanity. In the process of narration, however, the potential influence of a small group of international financiers over the fate of the world may suggest here and there that possibly such influence has not always been wielded with such stainless uprighteousness. Whereupon it is likely that some audiences may see in the picture a criticism of the power of international capitalism, rather than a cheer for the Rothschilds.

Courtesy of United Artists

George Arliss, Loretta Young, and Robert Young in "The House of Rothschild"

In some of his recent pictures Mr. Arliss has not been seen to the best advantage. His Voltaire, for example, was so ineffective a piece of work that it was amazing to find it coming from such an experienced player. As Nathan Rothschild, however, and in his brief appearance as Nathan's father, the celebrated English player returns to his old-time form and plays with all of the fine expertness that one would expect of him. It is his best portrayal in the films since his Disraeli, which was, of course, one of the classics of cinema portraiture. Next to the star, Miss Helen Westley, of the Theatre Guild, has the best rôle, that of Nathan's wise old mother, and she plays it with distinguished skill. C. Aubrey Smith is the Duke of Wellington and altho perhaps he makes the Iron Duke a trifle older than he was at Waterloo, he is excellent in the rôle. Boris Karloff, known for his sinister characterizations, is the wicked Prussian, who persecutes the Rothschilds, while the love interest, what there is of it, is handled by Loretta Young and Robert Young.

ARGUS.

producers have not been unmindful of conditions in present-day Germany and that they expect one to think of Hitler and Goering when they are talking about their Teutonic villain, Ledrantz. Their Jewish family rises from the ghetto in Frankfurt to financial dominance in London despite the malicious oppression inflicted upon them by the Prussians, and as the noble Rothschilds suffer from the insults of anti-Semitic mobs, bankers and princes, and emerge upright and victorious over all their foes, one can not help feeling that the producers mean the triumph as, among other things, symbolic of victory over oppressions of a later day.

This method of using an historical subject to point a current moral is so ably handled in the production that it adds definitely to the dramatic interest of the film. The picture, thanks to George Arliss's work in the dual leading rôle, manages to capture enough of the spirit of early nineteenth-century Europe to be striking as a chronicle film, and the modern-day implications serve to add a piquant note of effectiveness, rather than merely detract from the illusion of the story. There are, however, some observers who have found in the film another suggestion of editorial meaning that is no doubt there only by chance and

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild.	*Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, I Was a Spy, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of A Kind.

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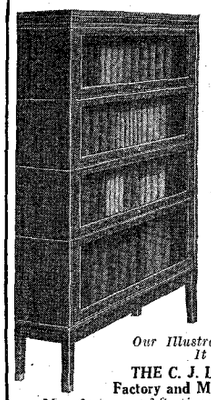

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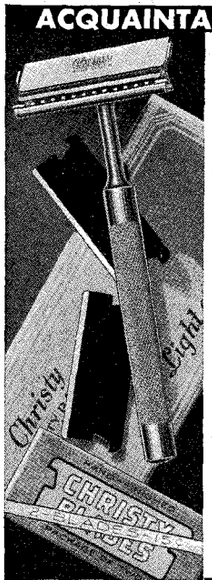

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Brownstone Front. By Guy Gilpatric. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2.

Mr. Gilpatric, who, by the way, was one of our first aviators in the war, has written merrily in other volumes of Scottish and French scenes. He knows his types and he has a good sense of plot and a humor that is hearty and penetrating.

Eight spirited stories, some of which have appeared in the magazines, make up the present volume. Most of them revive scenes and memories of his childhood, New York in the nineties, especially that section of Ninth Avenue near the old car-barns which was the stronghold of the Irish. The "hub and capitol" of this neighborhood was Olvaney's Hotel, hostelry of the district leader. Upstairs were held weekly meetings of the Pathfinder Wheelmen. Downstairs at the bar could often be heard the voice of Steve Brodie still talking about his leap from Brooklyn Bridge or John L. Sullivan, in silk hat, ordering "champagne for the house, Danny, and plenty of it!"

In this neighborhood, too, was Bertelot's Sales Stables, with its manager, Dandy Rockwell. "Whether he was driving single, pair, tandem or four-in-hand, he flashed an electric something through the lines which made those horses better than they really were." By a pretty fancy the author connects this vivid figure with those present-time relics of horsy days, the six drivers of hansom cabs who are licensed to show you Central Park. These drivers "know that the size of the tip varies directly with the degree of their quaintness, and sing for their suppers accordingly." "Each of the six claims to be Mrs. Vanderbilt's old head coachman."

Racy characters people this book. There is the corrupt political pretender, Cornelius Van Schuyck. When you first heard that name, "you caught an echo of Peter Stuyvesant's wooden leg stumping across the cobbles toward the Bowling Green. . . . But when you had let it run through your mind awhile, you began to wonder if it wasn't a little too good to be true." A fine dressing-up, indeed, of "Buck Schuyck," proprietor of a livery stable!

Strange mechanical heroes of those early days appear in the story "Gitta-Horse," which describes the victory of the Fleetmobile over the Vulcan Steamer in the Memorial Day marathon from Columbus Circle to Yonkers and return—twenty-five miles!

This is enough for a sampling. These are good stories of a period that many Americans still vividly remember.

* * * *

Your Country at War. By Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company; $1.75.

In the spring of 1918 Government agents entered a print-shop in Washington and gave the order: "Destroy all the Lindbergh plates in your plant." That accounts for the late appearance of this highly interesting book. The book was charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Let it be stated at once that Colonel Lindbergh's father was not a defeatist. He loathed war as a means of settling disputes, but he repeatedly says in this volume that since we are committed to war by law, we are in duty bound to back up our soldiers to the limit of our powers. Indeed, he got some satisfaction from the war, since he hoped that out of it might come a better understanding of the economic needs of the plain people.

The plain people—they constitute the central theme of this treatise, which, written in 1917, advances radiant hopes for the "forgotten man." Mr. Lindbergh's political philosophy had these three important tenets:

"1. The Federal Government must establish a financial system that is independent of private monopoly control. (He despised our capitalistic banking.)

"2. The Federal Government must own and operate the main lines in the telegraph and telephone systems.

"3. The Federal Government must own and operate all transportation systems."

Brought to this country by his Swedish parents when he was one year old, the author spent his boyhood in the wilds of northern Minnesota. "I hammered together in a general way a sort of general education—more from experience than from books." During his ten years in Congress, 1908-1917, and in the local politics of Minnesota, he drove home his message that in a land of plenty the lot of the plain people should be a happy one. He died in 1924. It is a pity he did not live to participate in the agitations of the present day.

Worth Reading

Famous Feats of Detection and Deduction. By Leonard R. Gribble (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). Actual criminal cases vividly recounted.

Sweden: The Land and the People. By Agnes Rothery (New York: Viking Press; $3). A travel-book by a practised hand.

The Choice Before Us. By Norman Thomas (New York: Macmillan; $2.50). A survey of probabilities in the next ten years by a well-known socialist.

The Menace of Japan. By T. O'Conroy (New York: Kinsey and Company; $3). "I say that Japan wants war"—the statement of the Irish author, who spent fifteen years in Japan and married into an aristocratic Japanese family.

The Shadow Before. By William Rollins, Jr. (New York: McBride; $2.50). A novel of mass action against economic forces in industrial America.

Dark Angel. By Gina Kaus. Translated from the German (New York: Macmillan; $2). A well-written novel of the love of two Viennese sisters for one man.

Meriwether Lewis. By Charles Morrow Wilson (New York: Crowell; $3). The life story of the leader of the Lewis and Clark pioneer expedition.

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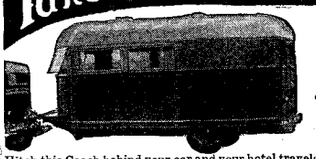

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

They look out to sea who seek the illimitable. From *The Yale Review:*

NEITHER OUT FAR NOR IN DEEP

BY ROBERT FROST

The people along the sand
All turn and look one way.
They turn their back on the land.
They look at the sea all day.

As long as it takes to pass
A ship keeps raising its hull;
The wetter ground like glass
Reflects a standing gull.

Some say the land has more;
But wherever the truth may be—
The water comes ashore,
And the people look at the sea.

They can not look out far.
They can not look in deep.
But when was that ever a bar
To any watch they keep?

Hope deferred maketh the heart—pretend only to welcome death. There might be another day. In *The Yale Review* (New Haven):

THE HEART PRETENDS

BY DOROTHY TYLER

The stiff-kneed chairs sit cold and still,
Sun sleeps on the window sill,
All's locked in torpor, chained in trance,
Dust only keeps the rhythmic dance.

Pictures dream, books lie fallow.
Moon, here is no love to hallow—
Save your light, there may be yet
Occasion for your brightest jet.

Not now: the door wills still to close,
The flower to die, the cat to doze.
Caught in amber, short of breath,
The heart pretends to welcome death.

A disciple or a rival to the reigning Gertrude Stein is another American expatriate; and his lines in *The Virginia Quarterly Review* crave music as much as her "Four Saints in 3 Acts":

WORDS FOR MUSIC

BY T. S. ELIOT

New Hampshire

Children's voices in the orchard
Between the blossom- and the fruit-time:
Golden head, crimson head,
Between the green tip and the root.
Black wing, brown wing, hover over;
Twenty years and the spring is over;
To-day grieves, to-morrow grieves,
Cover me over, light-in-leaves.
Golden head, black wing,
Cling, swing,
Spring, sing,
Swing up into the apple-tree.

Virginia

Red river, red river,
Slow flow heat is silence
No will is still as a river
Still. Will heat move
Only through the mockingbird
Heard once? Still hills
Wait. Gates wait. Purple trees,
White trees, wait, wait,
Delay, decay. Living, living,
Never moving. Ever moving
Iron thoughts came with me
And go with me:
Red river, river, river.

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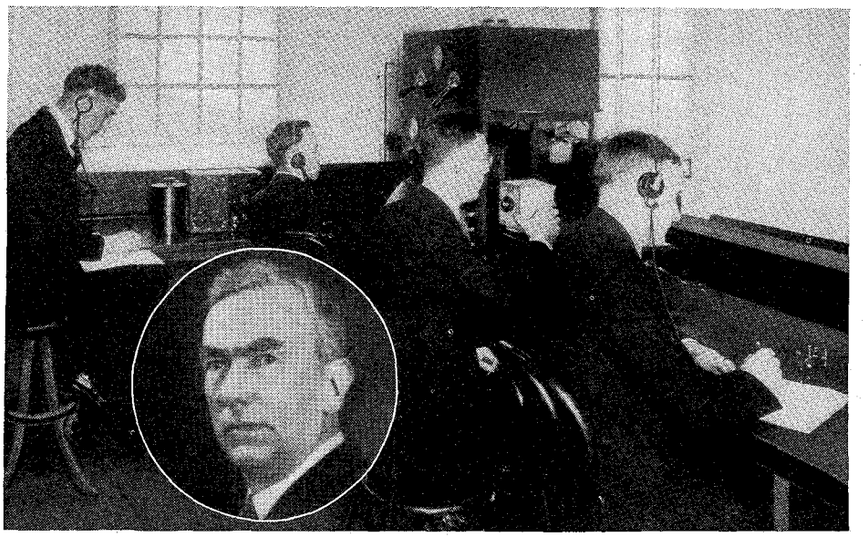
From Crystal Sets to Crooners

Who "Broadcast" the First Radio Program?—Original Experiments Aimed at "Confidential Communication," and One of the First Studios Was a Tent on a Roof

By Ann Devon

IN one important aspect, the history of broadcasting, in fact, of radio itself, is unique. The pioneers did not experience the humiliation of futile attempts to convert hard-fisted moneyed men to faith in this new development of electrical science.

One of the first men to sense the vast possibilities of mass communication was the late H. P. Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. And it was due to his vision that one of his assistants, conducting a series of experiments in radio-telephony, was encouraged to develop and broaden his program.



The first broadcast from KDKA of Pittsburgh—sending out election returns on the Harding-Cox Presidential race. Inset, Dr. Frank Conrad

Long before the war considerable progress had been made in radio-telephony. Reginald A. Fessenden, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose work is generally recognized as among the important contributions to radio, had succeeded in transmitting a program over the air. His first venture was on Christmas Eve, 1906.

With the outbreak of the World War, the radio industry was faced with the necessity of subordinating original and independent research to promotion of radio-telephony along lines useful in military operations. To carry out this work two experimental transmitting and receiving stations were built. One of these stations, 2WM, was at the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, and the other, 2WE, was at the home of Dr. Frank Conrad, at Wiltonsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh, the distance between the two stations being about five miles.

Mr. Davis was then director of war activities for the Westinghouse company. One of his assistants was Dr. Frank Conrad, whose special assignment was radio work, coordinated with that of the United States Signal Corps. He had more than the enthusiastic encouragement of his chief.

The abrupt termination of the war found the Westinghouse Company with a huge investment in experimental equipment, and the first proposed broadcast was a regular news-service from recently acquired ship to shore radio stations, to ships at sea. But the suggestion met with an indifferent response from those directly concerned and the proposition was temporarily abandoned.

Meanwhile, Doctor Conrad working at his home station in Wiltonsburg, had made real progress with his experiments in radio transmission. The Government having lifted the restrictions on the operation of radio stations, he inaugurated a series of regular programs, and immediately began to receive commendation from his limited audience, who, with their home-made receiving sets, awaited eagerly the call of his station.

About this time the advertising department of a Pittsburgh department store conceived the bright idea of promoting the sale of a stock of radio receivers on hand by calling attention to Doctor Conrad's experiment.

This advertisement, said Mr. Davis in an address before the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, "caused the thought to come to me that the efforts that were then being made to develop radio telephony as a confidential means of communication were wrong and that instead its field was really one of wide publicity; in fact, the only means of collective communication ever devised."

Plans were formulated early in the year 1920, but it was not until the late fall of the same year that the experiment was ripe for demonstration.

It must be remembered that up to the time of the Conrad venture, successful transmission of sound by radio had been "point to point." In August, 1915, The Western Electric Company, in conjunction with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had transmitted a program of music and speeches from the U. S. Naval Station to the Eiffel Tower. Incidentally, this station under the call NAA has been operating longer than any other to-day in existence; but this was "point to point" radio-telephony. Broadcasting has been defined as the "transmission of prearranged programs, on a fixed schedule, for an audience."

And thus, tho Arlington station has been operating for a longer period of time, Station KDKA, owned and operated by The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, claims the distinction of being the *first* true broadcasting station, tho the experiments of Doctor Conrad entitle him to recognition as the first broadcaster.

The official opening of Station KDKA did not occur until December, 1920, but the first broadcast went out over the air on November 2, of the same year, to what Mr. Davis spoke of as a "drafted audience." The news event of major importance to the world, which was *broadcast* that evening, was the result of the Harding-Cox election. The returns, gathered in the office of the Pittsburgh *Post*, were telephoned to the wireless station at East Pittsburgh.

In the initial stages of its operation, KDKA programs, like those of Doctor Conrad, consisted mainly of phonograph records, and transmission from room was fairly satisfactory. But with the advent of the studio orchestra additional space became necessary. One of the auditoriums of East Pittsburgh was used for experimental purposes, but room resonance proved a handicap. Some one then had the idea of open-air broadcasts.

The Tent Studio

As soon as the weather moderated, the station migrated to the roof of one of the taller buildings of the Westinghouse plant at East Pittsburgh. There a tent was erected, and during the whole summer and early fall an even schedule was maintained without misadventure, but one November night a high wind came along, and wrecked the place.

Forced indoors, the promoters of broadcasting decided that if the tent worked outside it was worth trying inside. So the tent was "pitched" on the top floor of the building, the roof of which had been the scene of the first broadcast, and thus was formed the first indoor studio.

Some ingenious mind, with the tent principle and the necessity of economy to the fore, conceived the scheme of covering the walls with burlap, and the plan worked perfectly and provided the ancestor for the large modern studios of to-day.

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Five Curbs on Inflation

The inflationary moves now under way are chiefly in the direction of credit inflation, not monetary inflation. May not such inflation grow completely out of control, as currency inflation did in Germany? Of course, just now the difficulties are on the other side, in trying to make business avail itself of the large credit facilities afforded by governmental agencies and the banks. But when business improves may not these tremendous excess reserves develop an uncontrollable inflationary movement? Bankers believe that there are five definite weapons which may be employed successfully against such an eventuality. To summarize these points from the financial pages of the New York *Times:*

1. Sale of enough of the $2,423,000,000 of government securities held by the Federal Reserve banks to absorb excess member bank reserves.

2. Raising the Federal Reserve rediscount rate.

3. Retirement of National bank notes, by calling in certain bonds carrying the circulation privilege and allowing the circulation privilege on other bonds to lapse.

4. Increase in Federal Reserve member bank reserve requirements, which, if carried through, would drastically tighten credit.

5. Transfer of gold certificates from the Reserve banks to the Treasury. The Government could set up deposit balances with Reserve banks by selling government securities and then demanding payment of these balances in the form of gold certificates. The strength of this weapon is shown by the fact that one dollar of Federal Reserve bank gold supports about $28 of member bank credit.

No Big Exports to War-Makers

With all the talk of war possibilities in Europe and the Orient it occurred to the New York *Times* to check up with our exporters to see whether there had been any great outward movement of goods likely to be used for war preparations. The testimony of exporters is that there are no purchases here that indicate any such preparations. Practically no explosives are being contracted for and the only orders that raise any suspicion are those being placed by Japan for scrap iron. "Between 65,000 and 70,000 tons of scrap are moving out of the country monthly, chiefly to Japan, and all records for scrap exports were broken last year when Italy and Japan between them took the bulk of 800,000 tons sold. The previous export record was 550,000 tons in 1929."

But if we look a little farther afield it is possible to find some indication of fairly large war preparations by Japan. Munitions men call attention to heavy nitrate shipments from Chile to Japan, and to the opening this year of a huge industrial explosives plant in Japan, where existing concerns have been well able to keep up with the industrial demand.

The Near East Expresses Gratitude to America

Eighteen Cedars of Lebanon, Presented by People of Rehabilitated Region, to Be Planted at Arlington

As an expression of gratitude to the American people for their aid in the rehabilitation of the Near East after the war, eighteen cedars from the forests of Lebanon, Syria, will be presented through the Near East Foundation to the American people by the people of the Near East. The cedars will be planted in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The Near East Foundation is a later development of the Near East Relief, which raised from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 for emergency work in aiding the thousands who were homeless from the war. Over 132,000 orphans passed through the institutions of this organization. The Governments, unable to provide for the destitute, were relieved of nearly all responsibility by the Near East Relief, supported by funds raised in the United States.

The emergency passed, the Relief stepped out, but at the request of the Governments the Near East Foundation was organized four years ago to lay a foundation for educational and social institutions to prevent a recurrence of the former ills. The work of the Near East Relief was essentially an immediate aid; the Foundation's work is essentially a preventive measure.

With the support of the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Palestine, Turkey and Syria, the Foundation made a comprehensive survey of labor, medicine and education. Farming is the basic industry in the Near East, but the Foundation saw a lack of the necessary electricians, plumbers, mechanics, and visiting nurses required by the higher standard of living introduced by the Relief. Children of school age, including the 60,000 without relatives, were taught these new vocations and thus the old established workers were not put out of employment.

Scientific farming, prevention of diseases, not the mere cure of the sick, equipping men and women to teach in their own schools, but in no instance interfering in the inherited religion of the people for which they sacrificed life and welfare, is the program of the Foundation. Once a program is under way, the Foundation steps out with the understanding that the Government will assume financial and personal obligations.

Particularly significant to the Oriental is this gift of cedars, the national emblem of the Lebanese, remnants of the great forests of Lebanon where carpenters cut trees at the order of Hiram, King of Tyre, for the construction of Solomon's Temple. These evergreen trees grow to a height of sixty to eighty feet. Their leaves fall so gradually that their foliage seems always full and youthful, a symbol of eternal life to the Near East, gratitude for the saving of a generation from poverty and a younger generation from ignorance.

The trees, blessed by Sahag II, Katholicos of Cilicia, head of the Antilyas School and leader of the Armenian Church, were taken direct from the mountains of Lebanon and range from ten feet high, the largest tree, to twelve inches. Carefully protected against disease-carrying bugs, the trees were reshipped from New York City to Arlington repacked in American earth. Mrs. Roosevelt will read the President's speech of acceptance on behalf of the American people at the dedication exercises at dawn on Easter Sunday.

Racial Purity for Dwarfs

"Justice For Dwarfs" has been adopted as the slogan of Hungary's 250 midgets organized into national union headed by a Fuehrer, or leader à la Hitler, who stands two and one-half feet in his shoes. Of the entire 250 members, dwarfdom has been traced by fifty back to a maternal grandmother. The others, according to Budapest press cables, are midgets through accident or ill health. This National Union of Hungarian Dwarfs has convened an international congress to meet in the Hungarian capital in 1935, at which many of the 10,000 midgets throughout the world will be present.

The first article on the program of the Union of Hungarian Dwarfs is, also following the Hitler idea, "racial purity." But while Hitler forbids Nordics to marry Semites, the dwarfs are demanding a law against the contamination of their line by marriage with those who in their eyes are supermen—that is, persons of normal stature. After racial purity the program of the unionized Hungarian dwarfs calls for the compulsory building of houses suitable to their size, none of which should exceed nine feet in height.

Then they are asking for fair treatment in street cars, railway trains, moving-picture houses and theaters. By this they mean they should pay only half price just as children do, because they seldom are taller than a child of six. Furthermore the Hungarian dwarfs would make it legally obligatory that department stores carry clothes suitable to their dimensions. They have declared that it would be degrading for them to wear children's garments even tho they did fit.

Stock Exchange "Very Frank"

In all the discussion of security exchange regulation, Counsel Ferdinand Pecora of the Senate banking committee has felt bound to characterize at least one exchange as "very frank." The Mining Exchange of San Francisco was thus designated because of the report made by its president in which he said, as quoted by the New York *Times:*

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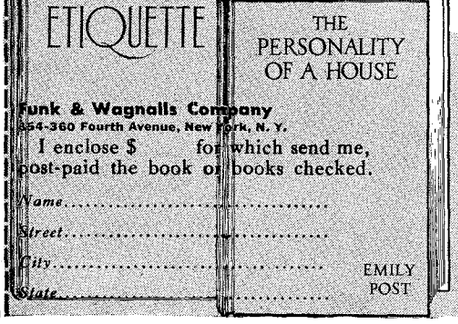

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The Week in Business Summarized

Industry Has Felt the Shock of Disturbed Conditions Between Labor and Capital, Says Financial Observer, but Curve of Business Activity Continues to Rise

By Endicott G. Rich

WHATEVER the outcome of the differences between labor and management in the automobile and railroad fields, the clash of interests isn't doing business any good. The flare-up in automobile shop and railroad yard supported the opinion that conflicting forces in industry could never be brought to work smoothly together without a showdown that should leave one side or the other definitely victorious. Business has never hoped that compromise could continue indefinitely under the phrasing of Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

Tho not surprized by developments, therefore, business, nevertheless, feels the shock which comes from disturbed relations. It is tempering with added caution the confidence with which it had previously viewed the outlook.

"A national calamity which would not only be a blow to the President's wide recovery program, but would seriously injure the morale of the whole nation," was Edward A. Filene's characterization of a strike in the motor industry. Mr. Filene, who is Chairman of the New England District Recovery Board, as well as a leading merchant of Boston and a student of business and civic affairs, spoke for a large section of the business community.

Conditions Were Promising

Behind the thought was the knowledge that, as a result in large part of the recent meeting of code authorities in Washington, conditions had seemed especially promising for business progress. There management had entered into closer relations with the NRA. Business leaders, elected by their fellows, had taken places on committees representing the consumer, capital goods and service industries, for the first time to take a major part in the determination of policies. The need to rehabilitate the capital goods industries, which financial and industrial leaders had called to the attention of Washington for months, had received official recognition. The stage seemed set for a vigorous forward move.

Yet with full appreciation of the probable cost, a large and growing section of business has indicated that it is not averse to an immediate trial of strength in the hope of effecting a reorganization of the Administration's recovery program. For this attitude the Wagner and Connery labor bills are directly accountable. From the outset business had resented Section 7A of the recovery measure but had hoped to find means of operating under its provisions. Prospect of passage of the Wagner and Connery measures destroyed this hope.

Automobile and railroad strikes would be only incidents in the resistance which these two measures have inspired industry to set up against what it believes may become labor domination. From various sections of the country meetings of employers, joining with the automobile business and the National Manufacturers' Association in mobilizing sentiment against the bills, telegraphed the White House and Congress in the last week, protesting against the measures which, they said, delivered industry into the hands of labor, provided penalties for the employer but no means of control over the employee, and made the proposed National Labor Board the dictator over American business.

"A wholly one-sided piece of legislation," said Earl F. Reed, characterizing the Wagner bill. Mr. Reed is general counsel of the National Steel Corporation and one of a committee of nine appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute to carry on a nation-wide campaign against the labor bills. Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, was another severe critic, saying the measures were "aimed at company unions, the open shop in industry, and in favor of the standard type of craft unions which constitute the American Federation of Labor."

From what might have been expected to be a more sympathetic quarter, there came, too, a demand that the White House and Congress declare a moratorium on further legislative and administrative acts affecting business. It was voiced by Malcolm Muir, former assistant administrator under General Johnson, in an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in Chicago. Mr. Muir asserted:

"Business should be given some assurance that there will not be a repetition of the air-mail fiasco. How can an investor, or even a whole industry, have any confidence in plans for the future if investment is to lie impotent before the devastating effects of an administrative act which declares it all null and void?"

In the controversy which, many expert observers believe, constitutes a real crisis for the Administration's program, Washington could not even take satisfaction in the knowledge that it had pleased labor, for William J. Long, and a group of unionized workers from the Weirton Steel Company, heralded the Government's suit to restrain the company from denying the right of free representation to its employees and using coercion in employee elections as "not enough."

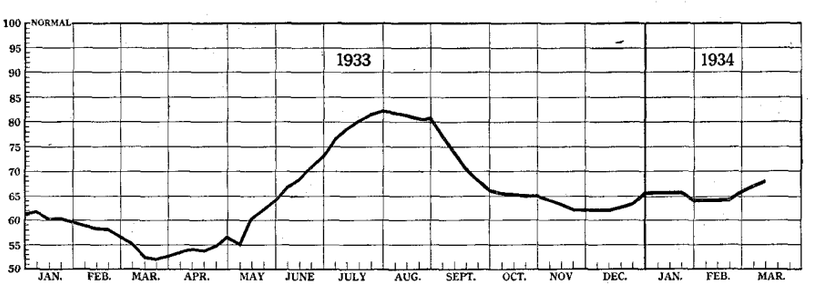
In a letter to the President delivered at the White House, they called on Mr. Roosevelt to "get the Wagner bill passed this week, or else stop pretending that any immediate and effective action by the Government is possible."

Wall Street Attacked Bill

While the labor issue claimed the attention of general business, Wall Street set in motion a fresh attack upon the modified Fletcher-Rayburn measure to control security exchanges. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and chief spokesman for the brokerage and security banking fraternity, charged that, despite its modifications, the bill obviously aimed at control not only of exchanges but of all business and industry as well. He termed it "destructive" to American business. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel to the Senate Committee considering the measure, questioned Mr. Whitney's sincerity:

"Of course, if all of Mr. Whitney's objections were met, there would be no bill at all."

Tho much disturbance to business has undoubtedly been occasioned by the labor controversy, the effects are not apparent, of course, in current indices and The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business rose again in the second week of this month from 67.3 per cent. of normal to 68.1 per cent. This is an almost continuous rise since the last week in January and it is the consensus among financial and economic experts that, prior to the outcropping of labor trouble, business was headed for continued progress. In current comments the hope is expressed that business may yet resist the influence of the labor situation to check it.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the second week in March, 1934.

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Uncle Sam Counts New Gold

At the end of the recent influx of gold from abroad, the United States Treasury authorities checked up and found that altogether, including foreign gold and newly mined gold, $780,000,000 worth of the yellow metal had been added to the Government's holdings since the beginning of the gold purchase policy. The bulk of this, or $593,069,609, it was revealed the other day by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was acquired during those hectic weeks of the transatlantic gold rush from February 1 to March 9, following the devaluation of the dollar. Prior to February 1, the RFC bought gold to the amount of $132,000,000, and in a brief period just before devaluation the Treasury bought $55,000,000 in gold through the New York Reserve Bank. This has nothing to do with hoarded gold. Incidentally, Albert L. Warner has pointed out in the New York *Herald Tribune* that the February inflow of gold more than offsets the outflow a year ago when during February and the first four days of March $306,000,000 in gold was exported or earmarked for export, and $318,000,000 was withdrawn for hoarding in the United States.

Lower Interest on Savings

The largest savings bank in the country has taken the lead in reducing interest rates on deposits, in conformity with the present trend toward reduced earning-power of money. Some such move has been expected with the decline of open market interest rates and the reduced yield on government securities and high grade private bonds. The Bowery Bank of New York reduced its rate for the first quarter to a 2½ per cent. basis on deposits above $1,000, but retaining a 3 per cent. rate on balances of $1,000 or less.

While other large New York savings banks have continued the 3 per cent. rate for the first quarter they are expected to cut them for the second quarter. Incidentally, the interest rate differential set up by the Bowery Bank is part of the policy of the savings banks to encourage small savers while discouraging attempts of the wealthy to put their money away in savings banks instead of into productive enterprise.

Movie Business Picking Up

The moving-picture business is still not so prosperous as before the crash, and yet the latest edition of the Film Daily Year Book reports improvement at the end of 1933 continuing into this year. There were 12,574 theaters open on January 1—a hundred more than a year ago. Attendance averaged 60,000,000 a week last year as against 100,000,000 before the depression. Capitalization of the industry was written down by about $300,000,000 in 1933, bringing it to about $170,000,000, of which $90,000,000 is invested in studios, and $80,000,000 in theaters. The production cost last year was about $100,000,000 as compared with $150,000,000 in the boom years and the gross intake dropped to $1,000,000,000, or about half the receipts of a boom year.

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AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

To Finance Small Business

Five-Year Loans Through Private Banks and Direct, Is Purpose of the Credit Banks for Industry Act

When the "Credit Banks for Industry Act," now on its way through Congress, goes into effect a real gap in American financial structure will be filled. Even before the depression the small business man who needed money for capital purposes had difficulty in borrowing it. The great corporations could float new securities on a large scale with the help of investment bankers. Short-time loans could always be arranged through the banks. But the banks could not tie-up funds for, say, three or five years.

The depression greatly increased the difficulty for the small business man, especially when he found it necessary to lay out more money in wages under the NRA. For months the Administration has been trying to work out a solution.

A few days ago Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, submitted to Congress the draft of a bill intended to facilitate RFC financing and including one section authorizing it to grant loans to industries under the NRA up to five years' maturity.

How Credit Banks Would Work

At the same time the Federal Reserve Board was working on its own plan to solve the same problem, and its plan received the endorsement of the President. The Credit Banks for Industry Act will set up a so-called intermediate credit bank in each Federal Reserve city, which will make loans through the private banks, guaranteeing the same up to 80 per cent., and will make loans directly to industries where necessary, with a five-year maturity limit. The banks will be under control of the Federal Reserve Board which could terminate the existence of any bank when it seems no longer necessary. The capital of the twelve banks is to amount to about $140,000,000, and will come from sales to the Treasury of stock subscribed by the respective banks in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The credit banks could issue debentures should additional funds be needed.

President Roosevelt estimates that about $700,000,000 of working capital—such as the credit banks would furnish—would be required by the smaller industries, and that "such working capital may continue in employment some 346,000 employees, and may furnish new employment to some 378,000 men and women." Chairman Jones said his RFC lending plan would not conflict with, but would rather supplement the proposed credit banks.

Press opinion favors the new plan, conservative editors preferring it to the proposed extension of RFC activities. The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks the new banks will be "a boon to the business enterprises of medium or small size, which seldom can issue their securities in the capital markets even in periods of prosperity."

But the New York *Evening Post* sees no point in the Federal Government trying to stimulate production when we are suffering from underconsumption. And the Syracuse *Post Standard* suggests:

"Instead of intermediate loans to industry, establish banks to make ten- or fifteen-year loans to honest families. Enlarge their purchasing power and see how soon the demand for goods would go up, how sales would increase, how men would go back to work."

Government Credit Agencies

The plan for the new credit banks brings from David Lawrence the remark that "Uncle Sam as a lender has branched out into so many different fields of credit that the public is probably not conscious of the extensive hold which the Federal Government has on the flow of money in America." Dozens of governmental lending agencies extend credit in ways like these:

"(1) Cotton farmers can borrow ten cents a pound on their product through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Corn farmers can borrow forty-five cents a bushel.

"(2) Home owners can borrow money with which to refinance their mortgages through the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Money is soon to be made available to those wishing to borrow in order to make repairs or remodel their homes.

"(3) Farm owners can borrow, through the Farm Credit Administration, money to refinance their mortgages at a lower interest rate. The farmer can borrow money to buy seed and plant a crop. He can borrow money on his livestock and his buildings or equipment and get short-term credit through the production credit associations now being organized.

"(4) City dwellers who may have invested in building and loan associations can under certain conditions realize on their investment because of RFC loans to these associations.

"(5) Banks can borrow from the RFC by putting up adequate collateral. About $2,000,000,000 has been loaned in this way. Government purchases of preferred stock amounting to another $1,000,000,000 have made available that much credit to the banks, so as to strengthen their capital structure and enable them to handle loans more satisfactorily. About $600,000,000 of government money has gone to closed banks, which in turn have made it available to depositors of those banks.

"(6) Insurance companies have been protected by government credit, so they can meet the obligations to policy holders.

"(7) Railroads have been loaned money by the RFC—about $350,000,000—to keep out of receiverships and so they may meet payments of interest. Also loans have been made to railroads for construction through the Public Works Administration.

"(8) People who want to finance exports will shortly have credit made available to them, through the export banks.

"About $12,000,000,000 of government credit has been made available in all these different credit operations, but only about $6,000,000,000 has been used."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Congressman's Duty

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What good is a Representative if he doesn't represent? Heaven knows that Congressmen can take care of themselves—they need no help from me. Nevertheless, it seems to me that they are frequently the target for unwarranted censure when they simply vote according to the wishes of their constituents.

Witness the recent action of the House in passing the veterans' bonus bill. Those who supported it are accused by the press of "playing cheap politics" and "hoodwinking the veteran" by shifting to the President the responsibility for killing the bill.

But if a majority of a Representative's constituents demanded that he vote for this measure—or any other—what else could he do? Has he the right to vote according to his own judgment if it conflicts with that of the voters whose delegate he is?

M. B. Morton.

Kansas City, Mo.

Mothers-in-Law Day, Teachers' Day

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On March 6 in Amarillo, Texas, the foundation for the celebration of a Mothers-in-law Day was laid. The rest we can leave to the floral and candy industries and the enforcement of it, to the mother-in-law herself.

What I would wish to suggest is that a Teachers' Day celebration should be introduced in our country, when the press should devote special articles and preachers special sermons on the importance of education in general, and of the teachers' rôle, in particular.

Rabbi Aaron Shuchatowitz.

New York City.

"The Poor Dumb Slot-Machines"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Personally, I have no use for slot-machines, (I lost a nickel once) but why all the noise about them—they are harmless.

Did you ever see a slot-machine beckon to you, slug you, high-jack you, or promise you 4 per cent. on your savings?

No, you have not; neither has anybody else. It sits quietly in a corner, minds its own business and is there only for anyone who wants to play it. My observation is that anyone who loses to a slot-machine will lose anyhow, he's that type.

I suppose a banker or "what have you" who promises 4 per cent. on your savings—who campaigns for thrift and who has successfully induced millions to trust him and who then swindled them is a gentleman to be looked up to and a poor dumb slot-machine must take the brunt. Let us hear more about our real enemies—rackets.

F. J. Clancy.

Ferndale, Mich

Those Who Attend the Movies

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Colonel Humphrey writes that no one but hoodlums cares to go to the movies. Isn't that statement very far fetched? I'm sure that the people who attend the theater, listen to the radio, read the latest books and attend church also go to the movies. If the Colonel will turn to the movie section of The Literary Digest he will find a list of motion pictures that should be enjoyed by the better class people as well as hoodlums.

Lewis Helterman.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Revising the Income-Tax Law

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have just received my first copy of a three-years' subscription. In it I notice an article by A. S. Repard, advocating a minor revision of the Federal income-tax law. He suggests exemption for children in college. Why not do a good job?

To relieve the burden of the poor and so-called middle class, the income-tax law should be more thoroughly based upon the ability-to-pay theory. Every person with an income less than $3,000 should be absolutely exempt.

Frederick B. Herbst.

New York City.

The Feeding Problem

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—These "nutrition experts" that are always trying to solve the feeding problem for the working class had better retire to some warm place and live on herbs; anyway the general American public isn't paying a tax to keep this kind of expert in our colleges. We are trying to teach our children how to support themselves so they can have a steak once in a while.

(Mrs.) Patricia T. Fitzsimons.

Los Angeles.

Building Owners' Plight

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Provision has been made for the farmer to borrow on his acreage.

How about the American who owns houses and business buildings?

So often I get a request from a conservative, substantial business man. He offers improved income property as collateral for a loan. He needs a 50 per cent loan for a five-year period—at a reasonable rate of interest.

Where can he get it?

At present he can not. He is met everywhere with the same answer. "No, we can not accept real estate as collateral for loans."

There stands America's biggest stumbling block to a business revival.

John Commins.

Charleston, S. C.

He Was

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the March 17 issue on page 11—"They Stand Out From the Crowd"—you say that Lowell Thomas was born in Cripple Creek, Colorado.

I believe if you will ask him, he will tell you that he was born in Ohio.

Grace E. Rost.

Canton, Ohio.

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The Limp Hand of the Law

—Enright in the New York *American*

Shot at Sunrise

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—George W. Lee's question: "In case of war, could a conscientious objector divest himself of citizenship by sending a letter of resignation to the Secretary of State?" I would suggest that the request be granted by having him shot the next morning at sunrise.

Cicero L. Hopkins.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Art of Moderate Drinking"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A short time ago there appeared, on your page "From Our Readers to Our Readers," a letter ridiculing certain articles recently published in this country on "The Art of Moderate Drinking" and related subjects and setting forth as the author's opinion the proposition that the purpose of drinking alcoholic beverages is not in any case to secure any psychological reaction from the alcoholic content of the beverage, but for the sake of the flavor, principally when taken into account in combination with the flavors of various foods.

Apparently this author has little conception of the American situation or of the point of view of the average American and especially of that group of Americans, in which I may include myself, which has reached maturity since the World War.

These Americans, obviously, have had no opportunity to acquire any epicurean taste in the matter of liquors.

To them the taste of nearly all alcoholic beverages is vile, both by tradition and experience. Hardly one of them, on a basis of taste alone, would trade a glass of ginger ale or orange juice for a glass of the best champagne or burgundy that ever came out of France. Likewise, very few of them are such connoisseurs of hard liquor that they can distinguish any important difference between antique Scotch or rye and recent domestic distillations.

About all the average American asks of hard liquor is that it be not lethal and sufficiently non-aromatic so that its flavor may be readily masked by the ginger ale or fruit juices in which it is customarily served. Many people with whom the writer has discussed the matter, particularly members of the post-prohibition class, admit that they have been greatly disappointed in the flavors of most of the beverages recently placed on the market. They had been led to expect nectarial delights from the various wines especially, only to discover that most of them taste more like strong vinegar than anything else. Having had their tastes cultivated during the last ten years to various soda fountain concoctions they find nothing attractive in the flavor of raw vinegar, or in the sour bitterness of beers and ales.

It is then foolish and unreasonable to expect the average American to take up the drinking of wines and liquors on a basis of taste; he drinks for the psychological effect of the alcohol or else abstains.

Finding himself suddenly in the midst of unlimited quantities of alcoholic beverages, which he is strenuously urged to purchase, after years of comparative scarcity of safe liquor at a reasonable price, it does not seem amiss that Americans should be warned of the dangers inherent in their newly acquired liberty and told how to achieve in a reasonable measure the results they desire without taking too great a risk of intemperance.

James W. Colvin.

Hartford, Conn.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Birds of No Feather Flock Together.—Refined Nudist couple desires to share 6 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, with one or two other Nudists. Large, light, airy, rooms, all modern conveniences. —*Ad in The Nation.*

Earmarked.—"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond swain.

"No," said the girl candidly, "you're not; but you're too good for any other girl."—*Detroit News.*

Maybe She Sews 'em on Him.—Now that we know King George wears woolen underwear in winter we wonder if in spring he takes them off by royal command or when the queen tells him the weather is warm enough and he won't catch cold.—*Albany Evening News.*

Kind to Her Kin.—Having need of three cents the mistress of the house went to the top of the back stairs. "Bessie," she called to the maid below, "have you any coppers down there?"

"Yes'm — two," faltered Bessie, "but they're both my cousins, please, m'm." — *Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.*

Tip for Hair Oil Salesmen.—An Indian up in the northern part of Michigan returned for the third time to buy half a dozen bottles of cough syrup.

DRUGGIST — "Someone sick at your house?"

INDIAN—"No sick."

DRUGGIST—"Then what on earth all this cough syrup for?"

INDIAN—"Mm—me likeum on pancakes." —*Lampoon.*

"Reggie, what is the right way of pronouncing this word 'Fascist'?"

"Oh, it's quite easy, Auntie. Just as if you were slightly tight!" *The Humorist* (London)

Birth of Romance.—He was spouting with great vigor against corporal punishment for boys, which he declared never did any good. "Take my own case," he exclaimed. "I was never caned but once in my life, and that was for speaking the truth."

"Well," retorted somebody in the audience, "it cured you."—*Vart Hem.*

Skips the Dullness, Not the Sin.—"I can read you like a book."

"Why don't you, then? You skip what you don't like in a book. Why linger over it in me?"—*Chicago News.*

Try Barbed Wire. — MRS. GADABOUT—"That Mrs. Hardhead next door doesn't seem to have many friends."

HOSTESS (wearily)—"N-no. I wonder how she manages it?" —*Sarnia Observer.*

Somebody Bid a Grand Slam. — MRS. BROWN — "She told me that you told her the secret I told you not to tell her."

MRS. GREEN — "The mean thing! I told her not to tell you I told her."

MRS. BROWN—"Well, don't tell her that I told you she told me."—*Buen Humor.*

Such Are the Perils of Peace.—To-day we saw the man who was our top sergeant during the World War, and somehow we forgot all about our well-laid plans to kill him.—*Olin Miller in The Atlanta Journal.*

Homer, Louisiana.

Dear Spice:

I read an advertisement that said the "French eat 200,000,000 snails a year."

Maybe that's what makes them so slow paying their debts. Yours,

E. H. F.

Young Love's Dream.—"Daughter," said the father, "is that young man serious in his intentions?"

"Guess he must be, dad," she replied. "He's asked me how much I make, what kind of meals we have, and how you and mother are to live with." — *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Sweetness from Elbow Grease.—

New York City.

Dear Spice:

Returning from a trip to Harrisburg, Pa., I stopped in a roadside dining car somewhere east of Lancaster (I never learned the name of the town) for lunch, and to my surprize read this sign above the coffee percolator:

USE LESS SUGAR AND STIR LIKE THE DEVIL. WE DON'T MIND THE NOISE.

Will that make the grade for your column? —*A Spice of Life Fan.*

Seasoned Spinster.—Little Joy, seven years old, remarked as she helped herself to the last biscuit on the plate:

"This won't matter to me, for I've been an old maid about all my life, anyhow."—*Christian-Evangelist.*

Marble Cross, Too?—SHE—"How dare you say my father is a wretch!"

HE—"Well, I told him I could not live without you, and he said he would willingly pay the funeral expenses!"—*Frankfurter Illustrierte.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

For Tropical Tastes.—

Hawaiian Salad

One pint thinly sliced crisp cabbage, one cup pineapple cut in cubes, one tart red apple, one-fourth cup preserved finger cut in small pieces.—*El Paso paper.*

Keeping Tabs on Reno. — Divorcees, however, stand the wear and tear of post-matrimonial singleness better. Their morality rate increases only slightly after the courts set them free.—*Glendale (Calif.) paper.*

Hot Party.—

BIG OPENING
DINE—DANCE—DIVERSION
Come and Bring a Fiend

—*Handbill forwarded by a Kansas reader.*

Try a Raincoat.—After a conference today, Police Chief George Allen announced that "if Sally appears nude she will be arrested and so will the management. There will be an officer at every performance to see that there are no slips."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Latest Model Bossy.—Sale or trade—1933 Plymouth De Luxe coupe with heater and radio; also 2 fresh cows with valves.—*Youngstown (Ohio) paper.*

Lindy's Sleight of Hand.—Wearing a gray suit and with his hands in his pockets, he shook hands with committee members, smiling, before sitting down. — *Syracuse paper.*

Job for a Duchess.—WANTED: Middle aged lady to live with family of 5 and do general farm work (no field work). Good home. Also violets 6 doz.-25c.—*Mississippi farm paper.*

Secret of Youth.—Mr. Rockefeller, who is 934, almost daily sits on a specially constructed sun porch equipped with glass that allows violent rays to penetrate.—*Richmond paper.*

Police!—

For Sale

Mother's helper; young, white; Fair Oaks, to be moved away or wrecked.—*South Pasadena paper.*

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which guarantees your financial safety and the safety of your family if a specified accident or sickness comes to you.

SUPPOSE you meet with an accident or sickness *tonight,* will your income continue?

Remember, few escape without accident—and none of us can tell what tomorrow holds for us. While you are reading this warning, somewhere some ghastly tragedy, flood or fire, some automobile or train disaster is taking its toll of human life or limb.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTECT YOURSELF!

If you suddenly became ill—would your income stop? What if you suffered from lobar pneumonia, an appendicitis operation, or any of the many common ills, which are covered in this unusual policy; wouldn't you rest easier and convalesce more quickly if you knew that our company stood ready to help lift from your shoulders, the distressing financial burdens in case of a personal tragedy?

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